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ABSTRACT

A profile of Latin America (defined as consisting of the countries of Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela) emerges from this collection of black and white illustrative maps, tables, and graphs. Depicted are Latin America's: size, population, resources, commodities, trade, cities, schooling, jobs, energy, industry, demographic statistics, food and agriculture, and aspects of national governments. Twenty individual country maps produced by the United States Department of State are also included, and an article by William H. McNeil entitled "A Background: How Columbus Remade the World," provides insights on how Columbus's voyages shaped the modern world. The volume is designed to be used by classroom teachers and curriculum developers as a compendium of teaching resources. (BZ)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I	The Land	Pages 1-27
II	Peoples, Countries, Cities, Governments	Pages 28-56
III	Product, Trade, Agriculture, Resources	Pages 57-94
IV	Energy, Education, Employment, Debt and Others	Pages 95-133
V	Individual Country Maps	Pages 134-153 Arranged alphabetically, not indexed

Unless otherwise noted, the maps, tables, and graphs on pages 1-133 have been created by World Eagle, Inc. The 20 individual country maps on pages 134-153 were originally published by the U.S. Department of State, and contain current data supplied by us.

INDEX

For Pages 1-133

(Individual Country Maps are arranged alphabetically, pages 134-153.)

Agriculture
- Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture (Map) ... 75
- Production and Food Production Per Capita, 1975-1984 ... 80
- Trade with U.S. ... 81
- Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture and Industry ... 82
- Share of Agricultural Employment and Product, 1980 ... 83

Airfields, Highways, and Railroads ... 126 & 127
Antarctica, Map of Area to Buenos Aires ... 118
Argentina
- Compared to Brazil (Map) ... 24
- Compared to 5 Other Countries (Map) ... 24
- Major Crops (Map) ... 86

Blank Outline Map ... 28
Book Production, Aspects of ... 117
Brazil
- Compared to Lower 48 (Map) ... 22
- Compared to All of Europe (Map) ... 23
- Compared to Argentina (Map) ... 24
- Population Giant of South America ... 34
- Major Crops (Map) ... 87
- Geological Sketch of (Map) ... 119

Buenos Aires, Map of Area to Antarctica ... 118

Capitals, Countries, Populations ... 31
Caribbean
- And Central America (Map) ... 10
- Basin, Showing Major Shipping Lanes (Map) ... 11
- Basin (Map) ... 12
- And Latin America (Map) ... 13
- And Central America: Name Them! (Map) ... 14

Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) ... 94
Cartagena Agreement, Andean Group ... 94
Central America
- And the Caribbean (Map) ... 10
- And Caribbean: Name Them! (Map) ... 14
- Countries Within Lower 48 (Map) ... 20

Central American Common Market (CACM) ... 94
Chokepoints, Potential, of Sealanes (Map) ... 131
Cities, 30 Most Populous, Table & Map ... 46 & 47
Coffee, Article Including Topic of ... 78 & 79
Columbus, How He Remade World ... 2-5
Consumer Price Index ... 116
Countries, Number in Latin America ... 1
Countries & Capitals (Map) ... 30
Countries, Capitals, Populations ... 31
Crops
- Major, by Country ... 77
- Major, in Argentina (Map) ... 86
- Major, in Brazil (Map) ... 87

Cuba, Latin America as seen from (Map) ... 6-7

Debt
- Article Including Topic of ... 78 & 79
- Amount Owed by Seven Countries (Map) ... 107
- Latin America's Long-Term Debt, Public and Private ... 108 & 109
- The External Debt Crisis ... 110
- The Cost of Debt Service ... 111

Demographic Statistics ... 49
Density of Population, Table & Maps ... 42-44
Distances in Air Miles (Map) ... 17

Education
- Percent of Boys/Girls in Primary School (Map) ... 98
- Percent of Males/Females, Aged 13-17, in Secondary School (Map) ... 99
- Number of Students at Third Level ... 100
- Estimates of Illiteracy ... 101
- Expenditures, by Country ... 102

El Nino, Effects on Farming (Map & Text) ... 132 & 133
Employment, Share of Agricultural Employment and Product, 1980 ... 83
Energy
- Commercial Consumption Per Capita, 1983 (Map) ... 95
- Aspects of, in Latin America ... 96 & 97

Ethnic Groups ... 50
Europe Fits Easily into Brazil (Map) ... 23
Exports
- Major Industries and Exports, by Country ... 64 & 65
- Structure of Merchandise Exports, 1982 or 1981 ... 67
- Seven Major Exporters, 1982-84 ... 71
- Destination of Latin American Exports, 1961-63 and 1981-83 ... 73
- Contribution of Major Commodity Exports to Total Value of Merchandise Exports, 1970-72 and 1982-84 ... 74
- Article Including Topic of ... 78 & 79

Fertility, See: Total Fertility Rate
Food
- Production and Agricultural Production Per Capita, 1975-1984 ... 80
- Some Comparisions with Rest of World ... 84 & 85
- Indexes of Total and Per Capita Production, 1973 and 1984 ... 88

Frost-Free Season, Length of (Map) ... 19

Geological Sketch, of Brazil (Map) ... 119
Governments, Aspects of the National ... 52 & 53
Gross Domestic Product
- Population of GDP Per Capita, 1960-85 ... 57
- Total and Per Capita, by Country, Selected Years ... 58
- Structure and Growth 1960-84 ... 59
- Distribution of in 1982 or 1983 ... 62
- Structure and Growth of Expenditure of GDP, 1960-84 ... 63
- Production of Seven Major Producers (Map) ... 107

Gross National Product
- Per Capita, 1983 (Table & Map) ... 60 & 61
- Production of Seven Major Producers (Map) ... 107

Growth
- South America Compared with U.S.A. ... 38
- Latin America Compared with U.S.A. ... 39
- Rate, World Annual ... 40

Highways
- Pan American System (Map) ... 27
- Highways, Railroads, and Airfields ... 126 & 127

Illiteracy, Estimates of ... 101
Imports
- Structure of Merchandise Imports, 1982 or 1981 ... 66
- Seven Major Importers, 1982-84 ... 70
- Origin of Latin American Imports, 1961-63 and 1981-83 ... 72

Industry
- Major Industries and Exports, by Country ... 64 & 65
- Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture and Industry ... 82

Inflation
- Article Including Topic of ... 78 & 79
- Mentioned ... 106

Inter-American Treaty of Mutual (Reciprocal) Assistance ... 56

Labor Force
- Percentage of Engaged in Agriculture (Map) ... 75
- Youth in ... 103
- Migration within Latin America (Text & Map) ... 104 & 105

Land, Percent of in Agriculture (Map) ... 76
Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) ... 94
Lower 48
- Compared to Central America (Map) ... 20
- Compared to South America (Map) ... 21
- Compared to Brazil (Map) ... 22

Malaria (Map) ..... 128 & 129
Material Goods, Some World Comparisions 115
(See, also, pages 112-114)
Memberships of the 20 Latin American Countries ..... 54 & 56
Metals, Production of Selected Minerals and Metals, 1979 90
Mexico, Population Giant of Central America 33
Middle America
Map 8
Map with Distance Rings Added 9
Migration, of Labor Force within Latin America ..... 104 & 105
(Text & Map)
Military Expenditures, Relative Burden of (Map) 130
Minerals
Production of Selected Minerals and Metals, 1979 90
U.S. is Dependent on Many 91
Major Minerals in Latin America (Map) 92
Motor Vehicles 114
Mountains and Peaks 26

Name Them! Map of Central America and the Caribbean 14
Narcotics, Major Routes & Cultivation Areas (Map) 121
National Governments, Aspects of ..... 52 & 53
Natural Increase, Rate of (Map) 35
Natural Resources, Major, by Country 89

Oil, Article Including Topic of ..... 78 & 79
Organization of American States 56

Panama Canal Zone (Map) 16
Pan American Highway System (Map) 27
Peaks and Mountains 26
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) Map ..... 122 & 123
Political Dependence & Independence ..... 54 & 55
Political Maps
Blank Outline 28
Countries Only 29
Countries and Capitals 30
Population
Populations, Countries, Capitals 31
Estimates by Decades 32
Mexico, Giant of Central America 33
Brazil, Giant of South America 34
Growth 1950-1985, 1985-2020 (Map) 36
Growth 1750-2100 37
Growth: Central America and U.S.A. 38
Growth: South America and U.S.A. 38
Growth: Latin America and US.A. 39
World Annual Growth Rate 40
Growth of World & Major Areas, 1970-2000 41
Density, Table & Maps 42-44
Urban Population (Map) 45
30 Most Populous Cities (Table & Map) ..... 46 & 47
Estimates for 1986, Projections for 2000 and 2100 48
Demographic Statistics 49
Ethnic Groups 50
Those Under 15 / Over 64 (Map) 51
And GDP Per Capita, 1960-85 57
Precipitation, Average (Map) 18
Primary School, Percent of Boys / Girls in (Map) 98

Railroads, Highways, and Airfields ..... 126 & 127
Refrigerators 114
Rio Treaty 56
Rivers 25

Sealanes, Potential Chokepoints of (Map) 131
Secondary School, Percent of Males / Females, ... 99
Aged 12-17, in (Map)
Shipping Lanes in Caribbean Basin (Map) 11
Social Development Indicators of It and of Welfare ..... 112 & 113
South America
Map 15
Lower 48 Placed Within (Map) 21
Steel, Production of in 1985 93

Third Level, Number of Students at 100
Tordesillas, See: Treaty of Tordesillas
Total Fertility Rate, Graph Shows 30% Drop in 20 Years, ... 120
But It Is Still High
Trade
Major Partners ..... 68 & 69
U.S. and Latin America Agricultural Trade 81
Treaty of Tordesillas, (Map) 125

Unemployment: Urban Unemployment 106
Urban Population (Map) 45

Volcanoes 25

Washing Machines 114
Weather, Map & Text of El Nino's Effects on Farming ..... 132 & 133
Welfare, Indicators of It and of Social Development ..... 112 & 113

Yellow Fever Endemic Zone (Map) 124
Youth in the Labor Force 103

How Many Countries in Latin America? The Rationale For Saying 20

Latin America's self-identification includes twenty republics traditionally united by core language, religion, culture, bureaucratic outlook, and timing of the post-independence experience based upon liberalism.

Central America	South America
Costa Rica	Argentina
Cuba	Bolivia
Dominican Republic	Brazil
El Salvador	Chile
Guatemala	Colombia
Haiti	Ecuador
Honduras	Paraguay
Mexico	Peru
Nicaragua	Uruguay
Panama	Venezuela

Haiti is included not because of its Latin-based French language but because of its interaction with the Dominican Republic (which it ruled between 1822 and 1844) and its historic identification with Latin American affairs. Former non-Spanish colonies of the Caribbean and South America are excluded because they have had little or no interaction in dialogue and events in Latin America—this region's population is less than 2% of that of Latin America and occupies less than 1% of the geographic area. Puerto Rico is excluded from Latin America, of course, because it has never been independent, belonging until 1898 to Spain and subsequently to the United States.

Problems in the definition of Latin America have come from several diretions. After 1910 the twenty traditional Latin American republics (plus the United States) made up the Pan American Union, known since 1948 as the Organization of American States (OAS). Cuba was expelled from the OAS in 1962, reducing the number of Latin American members to nineteen. In 1967 the former English colonies of Barbados and Trinidad-Tobago joined the OAS as did Jamaica in 1969; and thus, in the minds of those who equate the Latin American region with the OAS, the number of countries south of the U.S. border rose to twenty-two. Statistical publications of the OAS in the 1970s began to compare total figures for the twenty-two countries with data for the United States. Further problems of definition come from some geographically minded observers who have sought to delimit the world neatly into physical regions regardless of cultural ties and other historical patterns. For those observers "Latin America" includes all of the islands of the Caribbean and the three South American mainland Guianas even though they are oriented toward Europe.

Source: James W. Wilkie and Stephen Haber, editors, *Statistical Abstract of Latin America*. Volume 22. P. xxxv. UCLA Latin American Center Publications. University of California. Los Angeles. 1983.

Also: **LATIN AMERICA — the expression first came into use in France just before 1860 — refers to the eighteen Spanish-speaking republics of the western hemisphere, together with Portuguese-speaking Brazil (which is by far the largest Latin American country) and French-speaking Haiti.**

The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Latin America and the Caribbean. 1985. P.9.

LATIN AMERICA TODAY will therefore treat Latin America as consisting of the 20 countries identified above. But occasionally, data will also be supplied for neighboring countries in the area.

A BACKGROUND
How Columbus Remade The World

The following article is by William H. McNeill. Mr. McNeill is the Milliken Distinguished Service Professor of History at the University of Chicago and the author of many books in world history, including *The Rise of the West* (University of Chicago Press, 1970), *Plagues and People* (Doubleday, 1977), and, most recently *The Great Frontier* (Princeton University Press, 1983). This article is reprinted with permission from National Endowment for the Humanities. *Humanities*, Volume 6, Number 6. December 1985. Pages 3-7.

As everyone knows, Columbus discovered America; and as almost everyone also knows, he was not the first to do so. Norsemen had been there a few hundred years before him; and indirect evidence suggests that Polynesians and seafarers from Asia had visited America's other coast several centuries before the Norse reached what we call Newfoundland and New England. And still earlier—thousands of years earlier—the real discoverers of America were the people we call Indians. They pioneered human life in the New World, coming from Asia across what is now the Bering Straits at a time when the ice age made overland passage possible. They came as hunters and gatherers, but eventually they learned how to domesticate American plants—different from the crops of the Old World—and then built a series of civilizations on the basis of their own distinctive style of agriculture.

In 1992 we will celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of Columbus's voyage, and rightly so, for that voyage made the world a different place. But we ought not to celebrate the discovery of America in 1492—that had been done long before. What Columbus did was to change the world in which he lived and the world in which the American Indians lived by connecting the two in a way that has lasted for half a millennium.

Before Columbus's time, the globe was divided by barren ocean spaces into a large number of separate human, plant, and animal communities, each an island unto itself with only sporadic and accidental connections with anything outside. The largest of these ecological islands was what we call the Old World—Asia, Africa, and Europe, together with some offshore islands like Japan and Great Britain that were close enough to the mainland to be reached by easy voyages. Within the Old World four major and an indefinite number of offshoot civilizations had arisen, each differing from the others in ideas and institutions, but all at least loosely in touch with the surrounding variety of human and ecological systems. Interactions among so many different human societies provoked the constant flux which we call history; and because the range and scale of interaction in the Old World was greater than anywhere else, human knowledge, skills, and institutions, and the ecological systems within which human beings lived, had to be tougher there than was necessary in more isolated, less variegated human, plant, and animal communities.

The Americas were the next largest of the world's islands. The inhabitants of the New World had developed their civilizations to a level that resembled what Old World civilizations had been like about 1500 B.C., a full three thousand years before Columbus crossed the Atlantic. All the things that dwellers in the Old World island had learned in the time since Hammurabi, therefore, stood to their advantage in the new contacts that Columbus inaugurated; and the Indians were correspondingly disadvantaged. Even more important was the fact that Columbus and his men were accustomed to living in the presence of a range of Old World diseases, which were quite unknown among the Indians. Once these diseases crossed the ocean, they started to ravage the native peoples, who lacked inherited resistance and, to begin with, did not know how to treat the afflicted. The catastrophe that came to the civilizations of Mexico and Peru after Spaniards reached the mainland was largely due to the vulnerability of the local populations to disease. The total destruction of smaller communities in the Caribbean islands, where Europeans first established themselves, was due to the same lopsidedness in the early epidemiological exchanges between the Old World and the New.

Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of other islanded ecological systems existed when Columbus set sail. Australia was the third largest, but it lagged far behind the Americas in its level of development. Smaller isolated ecosystems abounded, especially in the Pacific, descending to the scale of a single atoll. Some lacked human inhabitants entirely; a few, like Easter Island, off the coast of Chile, had once been populated by humans and then abandoned. But in all these tiny ecological systems, with or without human beings, the native plants and animals were at a severe disadvantage when compelled to compete with imported forms of life, coming by sea from the more developed ecological system of the Old World. It took about three hundred years before every last one of them was explored and exposed to contacts with the rest of the world. But European navigation was such that what Columbus started in 1492 was carried forward by others unrelentingly, until the entire globe became a single interacting whole.

The unification of the globe inaugurated by Columbus, therefore, damaged and sometimes destroyed many local forms of life—human as well as nonhuman. No one planned

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it that way. No one intended it to happen. But the different levels of ecological and cultural development in the separate world islands of preceding ages made such an upshot inevitable once communication and contact across the ocean barriers began.

It is important to recognize that Old World expansion, spearheaded by European seamen and settlers, was ecological as well as political. Germs, weeds, and pests, transported by accident, together with plants and animals brought in deliberately, invaded new lands and soon created sharp ecological crises for themselves and for the older life forms. Human societies likewise suffered sudden catastrophe, over and over again; and many small communities disappeared entirely. Indeed, the ecological vanguard of European expansion regularly prepared the way for, and often made possible, political conquest and settlement. The conquest of Mexico by Cortés depended on a devastating smallpox epidemic that broke out among the Aztecs, for example; and both the Pilgrim settlement in New England and Pizarro's conquest of Peru were preceded by similarly devastating epidemics, perhaps also of smallpox, that made resistance to the intruders ineffective or impossible.

This side of the story is relatively well known. The triumph of Old World life forms and of human immigrants coming from Europe and Africa is the substance of our national history after all; and although we like to emphasize the differences that arose between the Old World and the New, thanks to the frontier and to other unique developments on American soil, still no one really doubts that the United States derives the main lines of its cultural heritage and institutions from the Old World. The same is true of Canada and of Caribbean and Latin American countries, although the role of African and of American Indian heritages in some of those lands is far greater than in the United States.

The opposite flow of influences from the New World to the Old is less familiar, partly because it affected others more than it affected us and partly because the nations and peoples of the Old World, just like us, prefer to emphasize the things that make them different and separate from everyone else, and tend to take for granted what unites them to the rest of the world. But the anniversary of Columbus's voyages, and of the new pattern of world relationships that they inaugurated, offers us an occasion to recognize the influences of New World on Old and to think globally, for it was the global impact of those voyages that makes them worth celebrating in the first place.

Three kinds of consequences may be identified: 1) new ideas, 2) new resources, and 3) new models of political and social life, all of which flowed into the Old World from the New in the centuries after the Columbian exchange got under way.

Generally speaking, it took longer for American influences to penetrate Old World societies than it took for the pressure of the Old World to disrupt pre-Columbian society and ecology in the New; but that was due to the difference in complexity and toughness of the two ecological and cultural systems when they first encountered each other. Novelties from the Americas had, so to speak, to swim against the stream before they could penetrate an already highly developed cultural and ecological system and begin to make a real difference in the lands of the Old World. Hence it is not surprising that the major impact of America on Europe, Asia, and Africa was delayed until after the 1570s, although news of the discoveries, together with handsome windfalls of silver and gold, came back with the earliest conquistadors and titillated without transforming European outlooks. Other Old World peoples reacted more slowly, but by 1600, Asians and Africans as well as Europeans had begun to react to new things coming from America in ways that mattered for everyday life and that changed their experience of the world.

Let me begin with ideas. The intensified communication and regular contact across the oceans of the earth, which started with Columbus's voyaging, meant that more and more persons became more and more aware of the actual variety of human cultures. The American Indians and their way of life were a total surprise for their Old World discoverers. Nothing in the Bible or in classical writings prepared Europeans for what they found; and for that reason Columbus resisted to the day of his death admitting that he had not reached the "Indies," that is, islands and coastlands somewhere between India and China, whence came the precious spices that European merchants had imported through Moslem middlemen for centuries.

Europeans reacted to what explorers and early settlers had to tell them about the inhabitants of the New World with a mixture of opposites. A frisson of horror at stories of cannibalism and idolatry was matched almost from the beginning by a contrary image of the noble savage, immune from the corruptions of civilization. At first, the task seemed simple: to convert the heathen and save their souls by making them Christians; thereby, the inherent nobility of American Indians would be perfected and their evil habits corrected. In fact, early missionaries did win thousands of converts, and the readiness of the peoples of the New World to accept baptism confirmed the faith Europeans already had in the truth of their religion.

Yet after about 1650 a counter current manifested itself. The variety of

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religions and ways of life that clearly existed and continued to exist in Asia and Africa as well as in America suggested to some that perhaps the Christian faith and the customs familiar in Europe were not uniquely and universally true, but were only one set of ideas and practices among others, none of which could claim to be really valid because they were not based on reason or any other genuinely universal foundation. But the light of reason, such thinkers hoped, might yet prevail, and we are accustomed to agree with them by calling their assault on Europe's established ideas and institutions "the Enlightenment."

Other developments within Europe fed into the Enlightenment, of course, but knowledge about the New World, and realization of how awkwardly it fitted into the biblical record, gave powerful impetus to the propagation of Enlightenment ideas. Thus, instead of reinforcing commitment to and confidence in their cultural heritage, as the first European encounter with American reality generally had done, by the eighteenth century an influential group of European thinkers began to question their inherited ideas, especially religious ideas; and they set out instead to construct a new set of enlightened beliefs and of institutions to match. Without the New World, the European Enlightenment could scarcely have occurred. It certainly would not have taken the path it actually did, particularly after the American Revolution provided an example of a people rationally and deliberately creating a government to suit themselves.

So much for the double-edged impact of the New World on the Old in the realm of ideas. New resources, originating in the New World, also had double-edged effects, inasmuch as Spain, the country that profited most immediately from the flood of silver that started to come from American mines in the 1570s, soon showed signs of a debilitating impoverishment. Disruptive inflation, resulting from the massive quantities of silver that started to arrive after 1570, certainly played a part in Spain's rise and fall, though historians still argue over why inflation was bad for Spain but somehow helped to stimulate the Dutch and English economies.

Silver exports from the New World went direct to China across the Pacific as well as to Spain, and tied that country into the world economy more tightly than ever before inasmuch as China's currency came to depend on supplies of American silver. Interruptions could and did induce serious crises, as happened, for instance, in the 1640s when the collapse of the Ming dynasty was accelerated, if not caused, by the government's inability to pay its troops because the whole exchange economy of the country had been paralyzed by shortages of silver.

The government of the Ottoman empire also suffered systematic enfeeblement when price inflation rendered its tax income inadequate. Similar difficulties afflicted all the other governments of Europe and the world, though some of them were able to increase their revenue to keep up with inflation. Regardless of whether governments prospered or went bankrupt, wherever coined money had become the principal medium of exchange, everyday life was affected, and often dislocated, by the sharp increase in world supplies of silver that resulted from the application of the best European mining techniques to the silver lodes of Bolivia and Mexico in the decades after 1570. Thus America impinged on millions of Asians and Europeans through their pocketbooks, even though, at the time, no one understood what was happening, or why.

Africans, too, began to feel the force of America's participation in the world at about the same time. The slave trade, which carried millions of Africans from their native villages to America, started in the 1560s but took more than a century to get into high gear, peaking only in the eighteenth century. Needless to say, the effect on African society was profound. In addition, two important newcomers from America, maize and peanuts, spread widely—partly, no doubt, as a by-product of the slave trade—and provided African farmers with a new and far more productive source of food than had been available to them before.

Without the new American food crops, and the larger population they could support, Africa could perhaps not have supplied so many slaves for American plantations, although, in truth, no one knows for sure how the interplay of new food supplies, new disease exposures, and an ever deeper penetration of the African interior by slave raiders affected population growth and decay. Cultural and social changes resulting from Africa's increasingly intimate involvement with the outside world that the slave trade brought to remote villages and millions of innocent victims were also enormous, but only imperfectly known because written records are few and not always reliable.

American food crops were important in the rest of the Old World as well. Potatoes in northern Europe and maize in Mediterranean lands could produce far more calories per acre than wheat or any other grain familiar before. In the course of the eighteenth century, this persuaded millions of European cultivators to begin raising the new crops, even though they required more labor for cultivation than did the older staples. Europe's modern population growth, which began in the second half of the eighteenth century, could not have taken place without this change. Indeed the industrial revolution could not have taken place in the way it did without the extra food

continued

that American crops made available to support the teeming millions of the new industrial towns.

In China, too, sweet potatoes and maize played a very important role in increasing food supplies and allowing the population to rise far above earlier ceilings. No industrial revolution ensued, but modern China took its shape, just as modern Europe and Africa did, only with massive reliance on American food crops. In India and the Middle East their importance was less, but even there such vegetables as tomatoes added a precious supplement to the vitamin intake. The same was also true in Europe.

To realize the impact of American crops on the rest of the world one need only think about what comes to our tables. Without maize-fed cattle and hogs, we would have no meat—or far less of it; and without maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tomatoes, and some kinds of beans and squashes—where would we be? This, indeed, remains by far the most enduring and important contribution the New World made to the peoples of the Old.

Finally, the Americas also provided the Old World with new models for social and political life. Frontier society presented the spectacle of polar extremes. Either social hierarchy was strenuously reinforced by dint of slavery and indentured labor, or the social pyramid familiar in the Old World dissolved into a rude frontier form of equality and freedom. The latter of these extremes was the influential one, for it appealed to restless human beings everywhere—and still does: Witness the world popularity of cowboys and Indians in movies and television programs.

By the eighteenth century, a more sophisticated version of American liberty was ready for export: the ideal enshrined in the U.S. Constitution. The document had an enormous impact, symbolized by the fact that the day on which the Constitution was formally put into effect was also the day on which the Estates General met in France and began the French Revolution. The French revolutionaries looked back to the Roman republic but looked also across the Atlantic for inspiration; and from their success and failure most of the political discourse and practice of the contemporary world descends.

In a second way, too, the Americas may begin to offer a social and political model for the Old World, one that is less often noticed. For from the time Europeans set foot in the Americas, they lived in a polyethnic society, where white and red and soon also black people found themselves side by side. Interracial relations were often harsh and brutal; but in time the American ideal of liberty and equality was extended to everyone, although often grudgingly and only partially. European nations, by contrast, were, or pretended to be, one people, living by themselves within their own boundaries. But since World War II, thousands of immigrants of alien racial and cultural background have arrived in Britain, France and Germany, and the intermingling of separate European nationalities in all the principal cities has begun to erode the older geographical segregation. Consequently, the difficulties and rewards of living in a polyethnic society, where people of different backgrounds meet and mingle, is being felt in western Europe more acutely today than ever before. The long standing polyethnicity of the United States and of other American countries may therefore become a model for Europeans in the twenty-first century in something like the same way that the American version of liberty and equality was a model in the eighteenth. It is still too soon to be sure.

Polyethnicity is not so new to most of Asia and Africa, where different peoples have intermingled for centuries. The combination of polyethnicity and equality—or the ideal of equality—is, however, as new in Asia and Africa as it is in western Europe, for the traditional relation between different peoples, living together, was for one to be subordinated to the other, confined to particular occupations, dignities, and ranks. Whether American models of how to get along across racial and cultural lines will have much effect in Asia and Africa remains to be seen. A possibility is there: no more.

Whatever lies ahead in the next five hundred years, one still can say for sure that Columbus's voyages triggered the modern world, by initiating interaction across the oceans as never before. That makes our world different from what preceded it. Columbus's voyages mark a turning point in history and in the world's ecological system that can never be undone—a turning point comparable only to the rise of civilization itself or to the inauguration of the industrial revolution with its wholesale use of inanimate power for human purposes. That is what we celebrate: the unification of the globe; the inauguration of worldwide interaction among humans, among animals and plants, and among every other form of life down to the smallest virus.

LATIN AMERICA AS SEEN FROM CUBA

© 1981. One of the set of Ten Famous Global Perspective Maps by Russell H. Lenz, former Chief Cartographer of *The Christian Science Monitor*.

LATIN AMERICA TODAY
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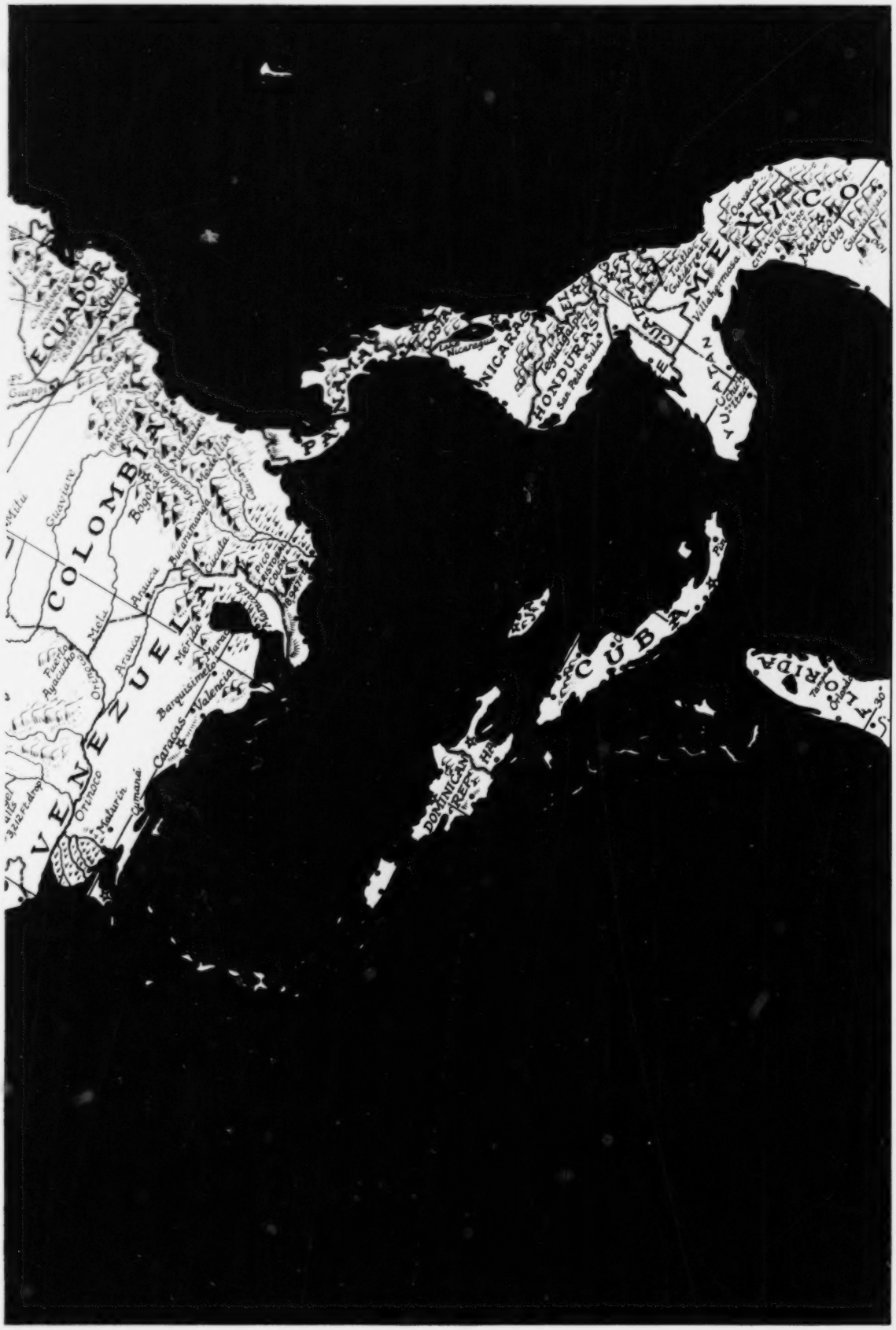
LATIN AMERICA AS SEEN FROM CUBA continued



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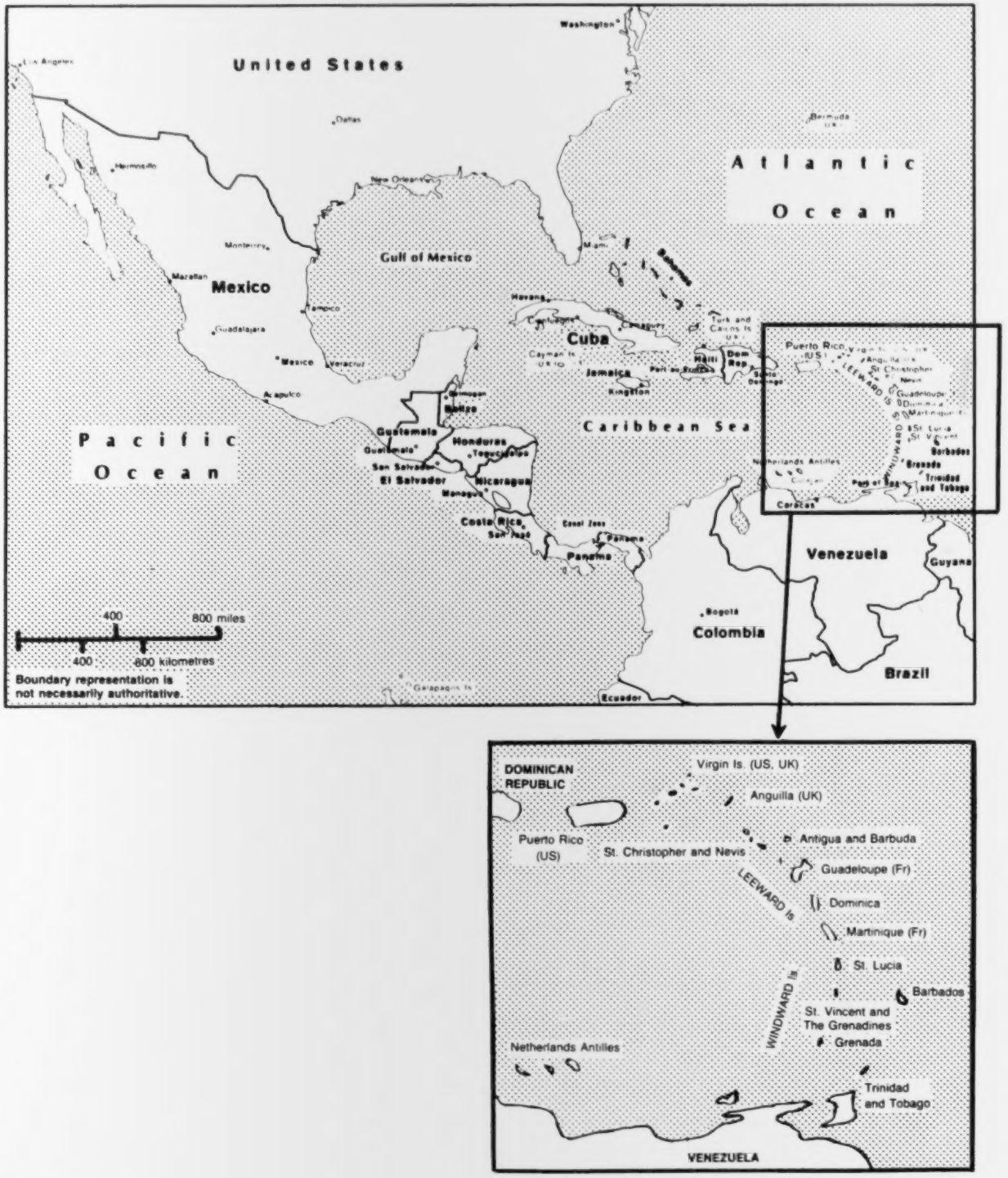
14

MIDDLE AMERICA I



Source: United States Central Intelligence Agency.

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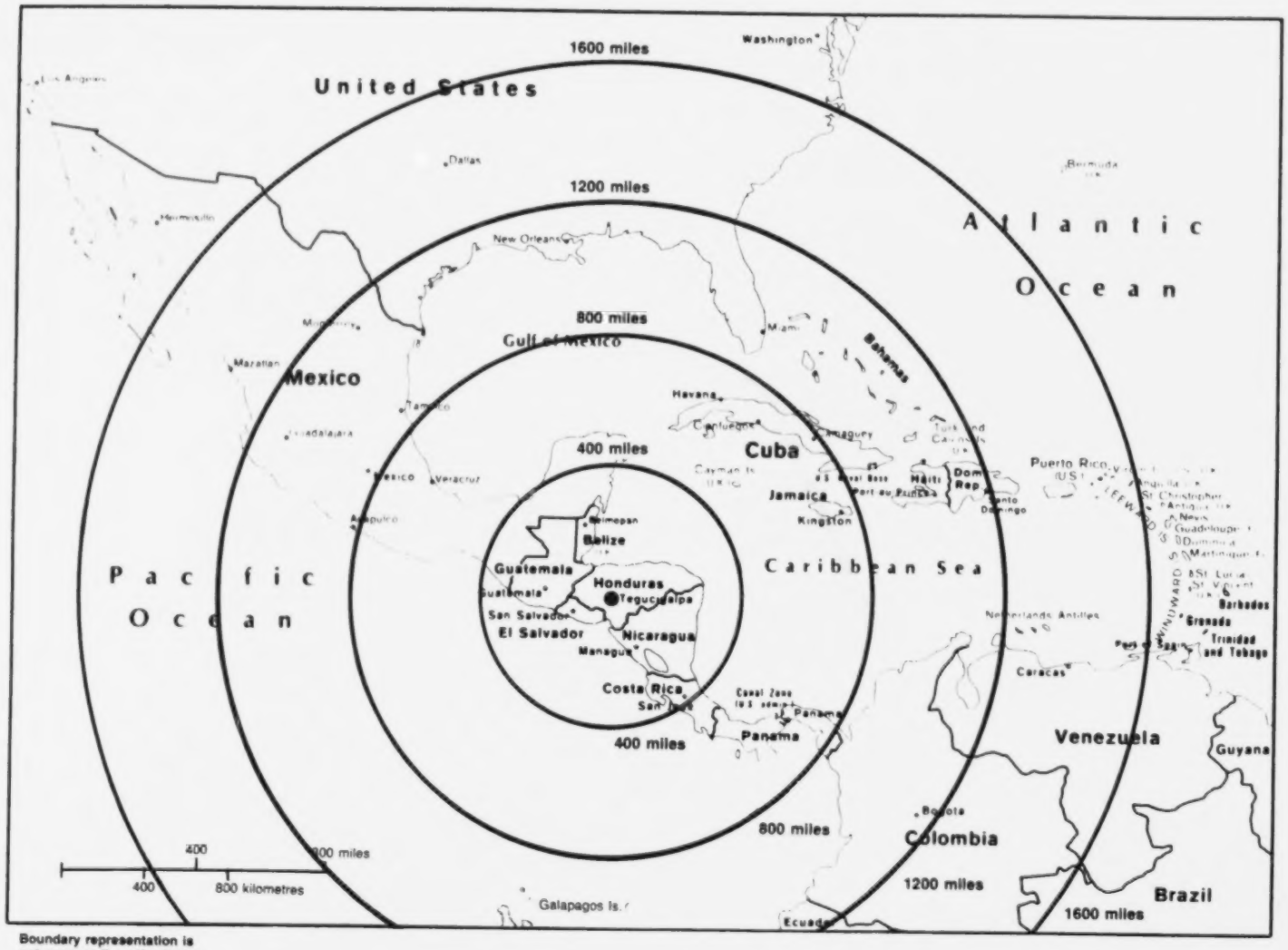
MIDDLE AMERICA II



Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

Source of Base Map: United States Central Intelligence Agency.

LATIN AMERICA TODAY
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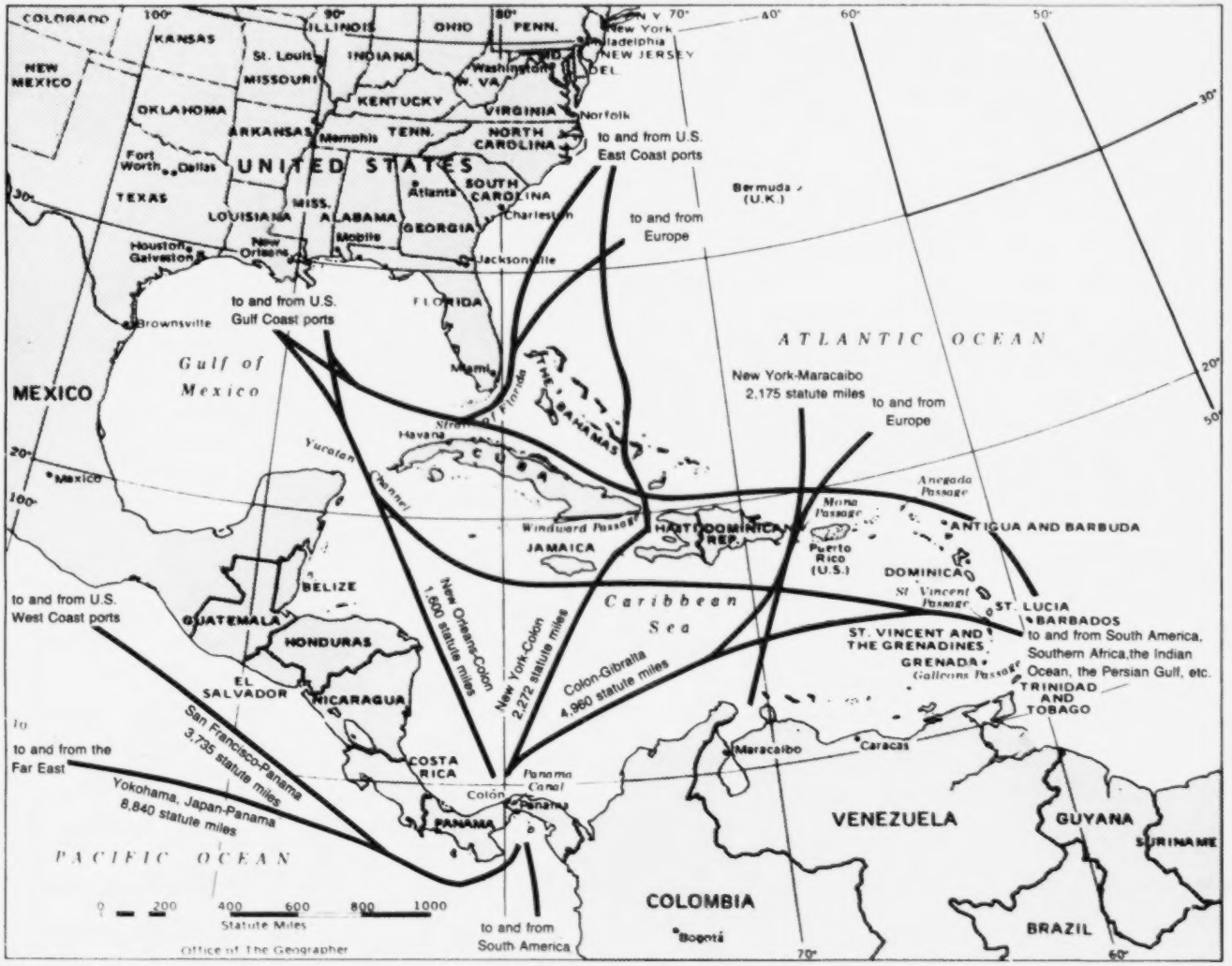
Source: U.S. Department of State.

The United States' "Third Border"
THE CARIBBEAN BASIN
Showing Independent Countries and Major Shipping Lanes



Source: U.S. Department of State

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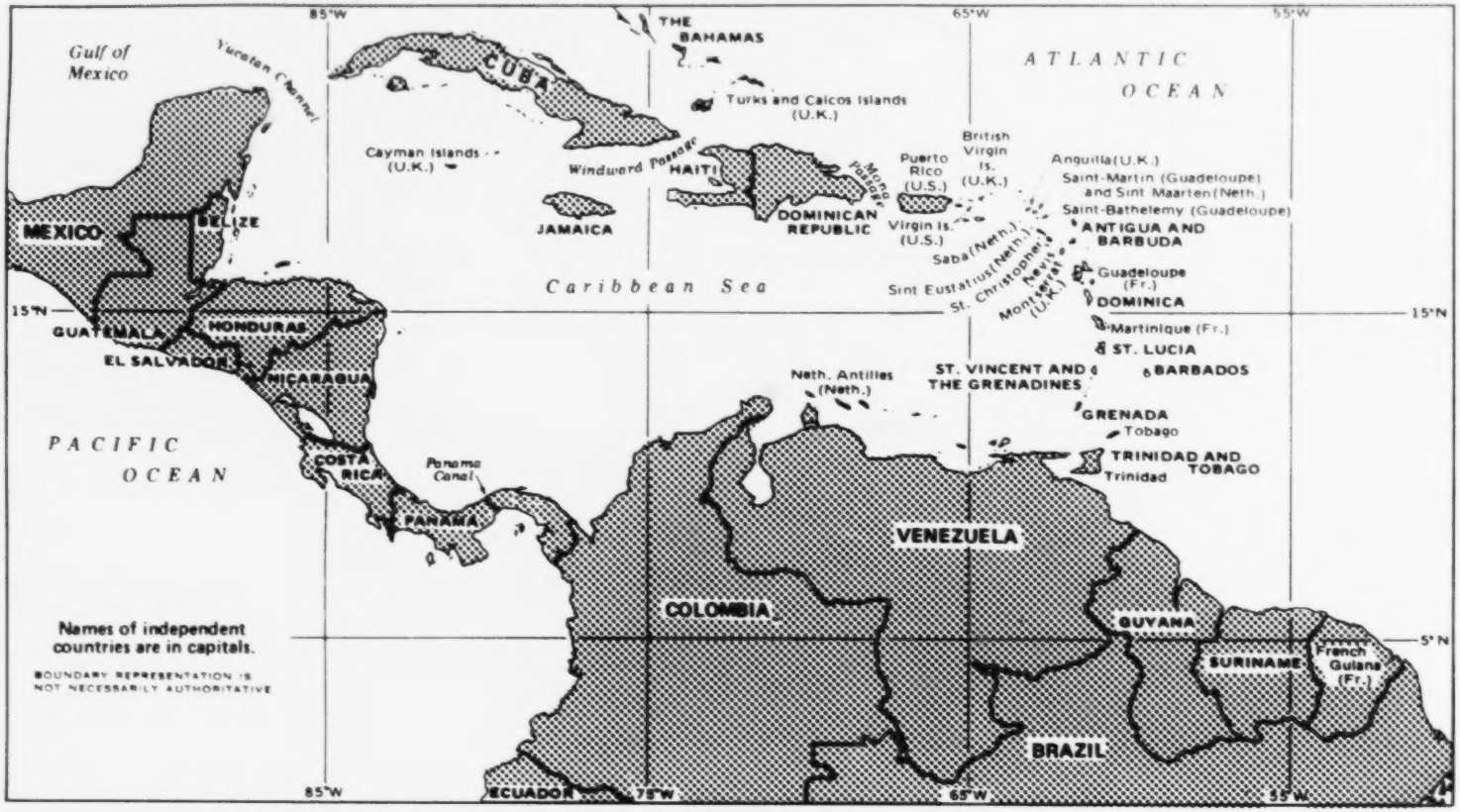
THE CARIBBEAN BASIN

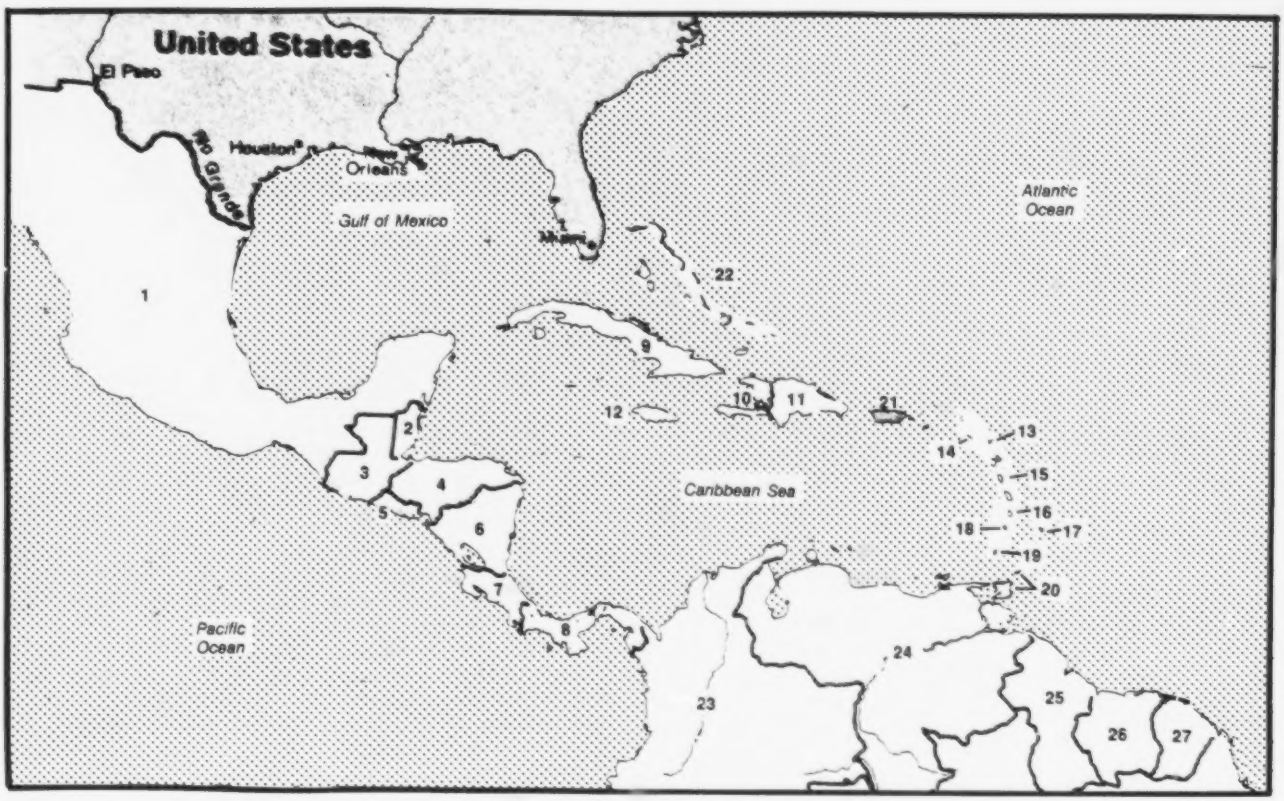


Source: U.S. Department of State

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Source: U.S. Department of State

NAME THEM!
Central America and The Caribbean



1 Mexico
2 Belize
3 Guatemala
4 Honduras
5 El Salvador
6 Nicaragua
7 Costa Rica
8 Panama
9 Cuba
10 Haiti
11 Dominican Republic
12 Jamaica
13 Antigua and Barbuda
14 St. Christopher & Nevis
15 Dominica
16 St. Lucia
17 Barbados
18 St. Vincent & the Grenadines
19 Grenada
20 Trinidad & Tobago

Also:

21 Puerto Rico
22 The Bahamas
23 Colombia
24 Venezuela
25 Guyana
26 Suriname
27 French Guiana

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SOUTH AMERICA

Map No 3119 United Nations
November 1980
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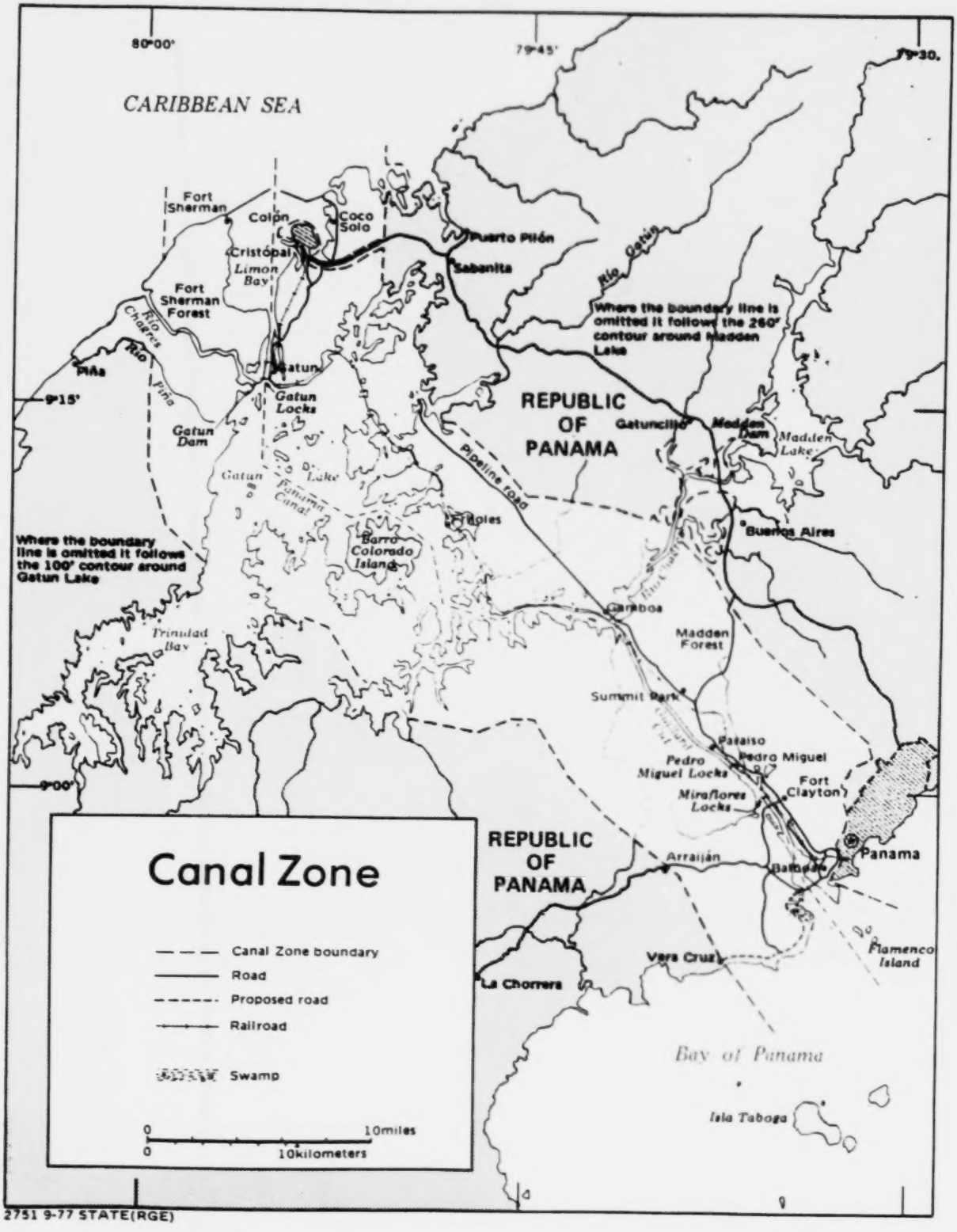
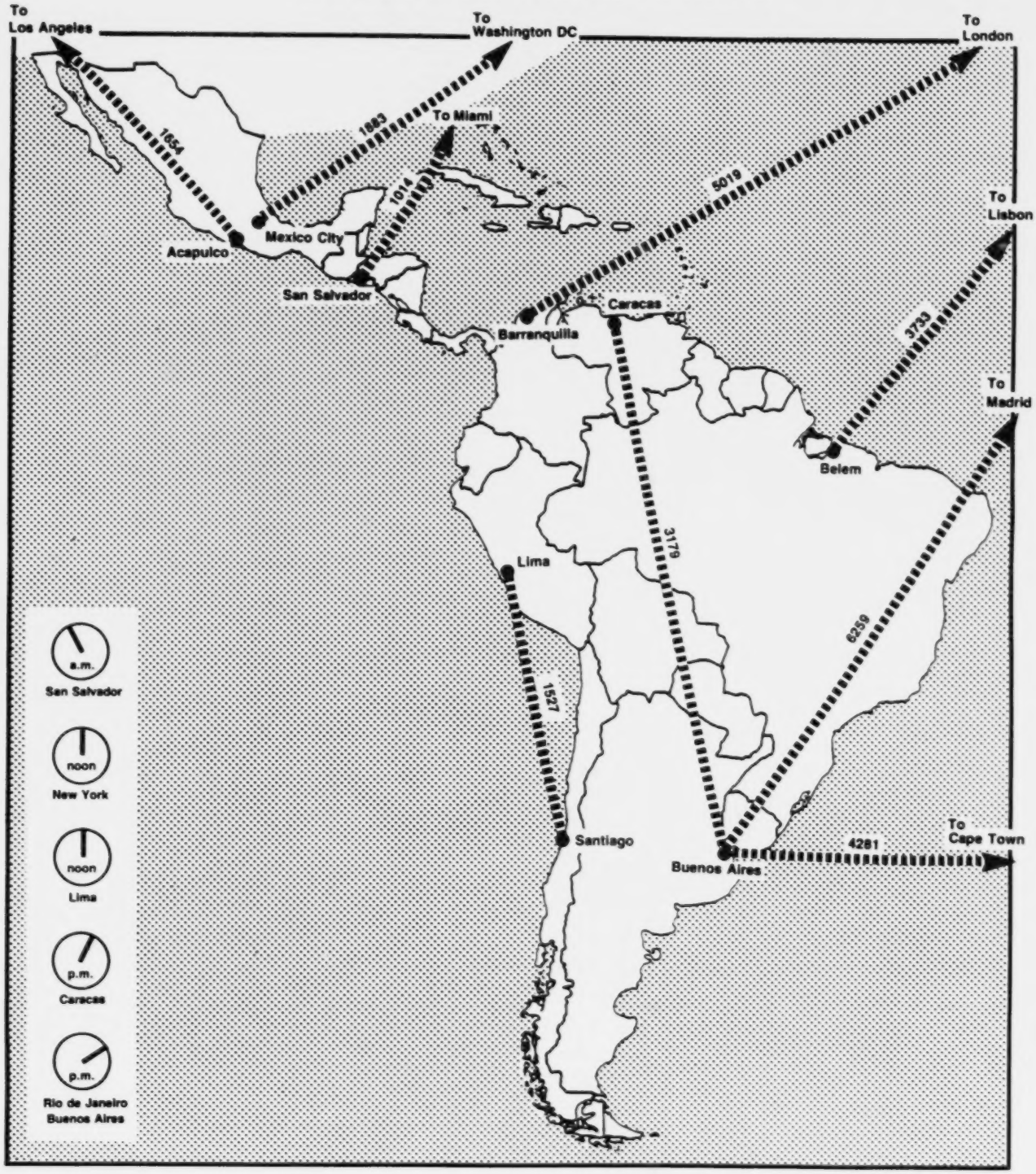
PANAMA CANAL ZONE



Source: U.S. Department of State.

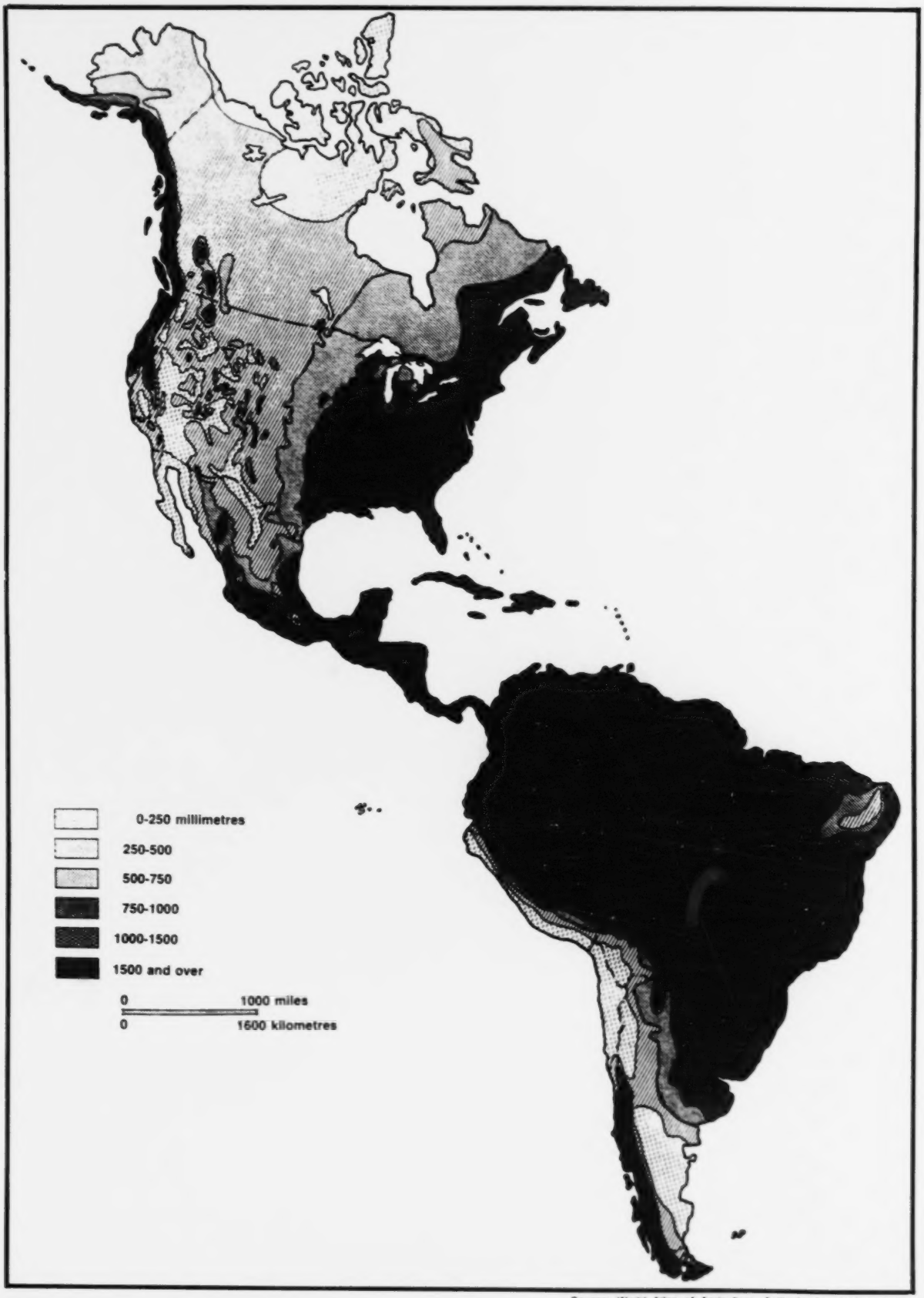
AS THE CROW FLIES

(Distances in Miles, Nonstop Air Service)



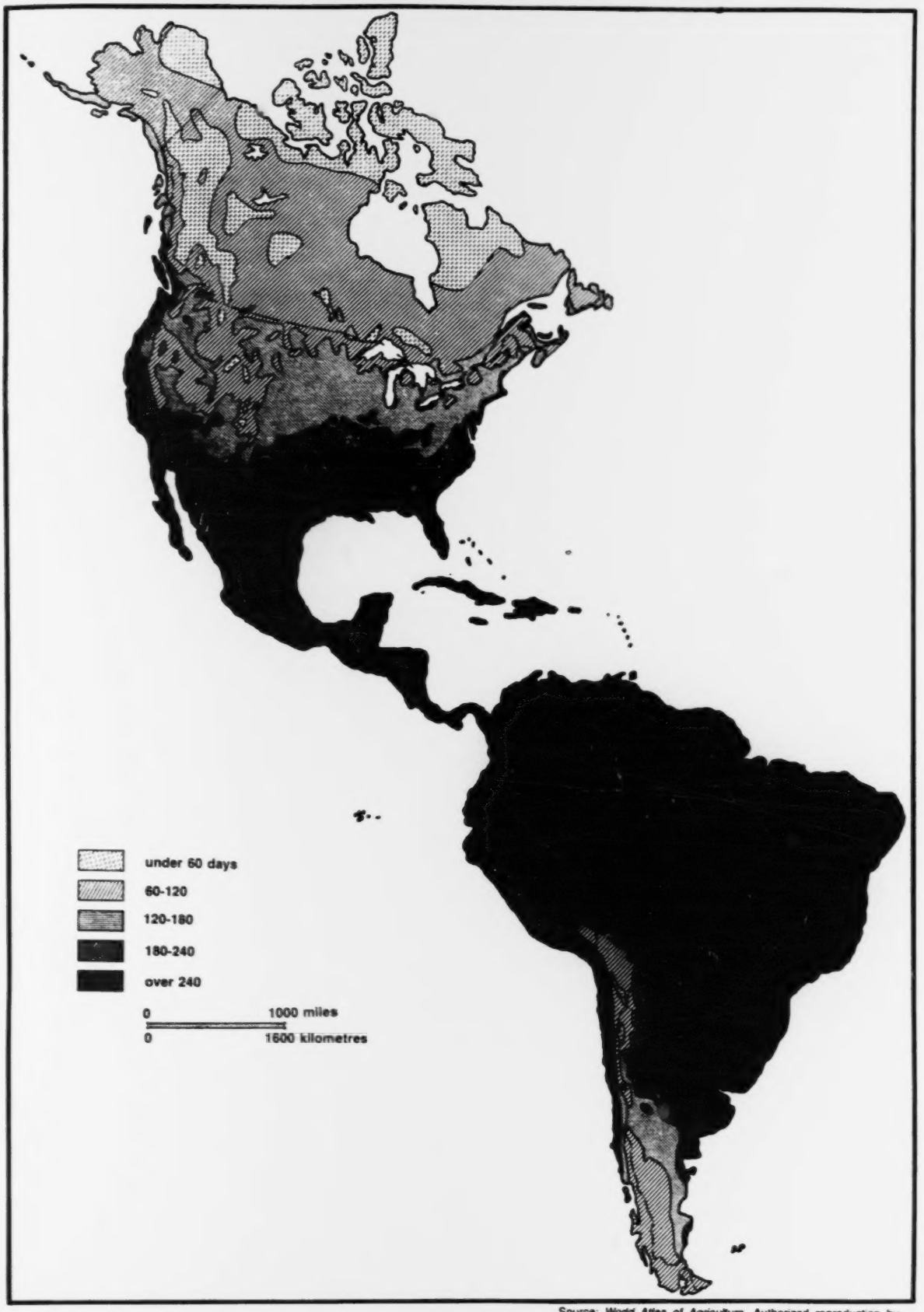
Data from James W. Wilkie and Adam Perkal, eds., *Statistical Abstract of Latin America*, Volume 23 (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, University of California, 1984). Table 308. Pp. 50-56.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRECIPITATION



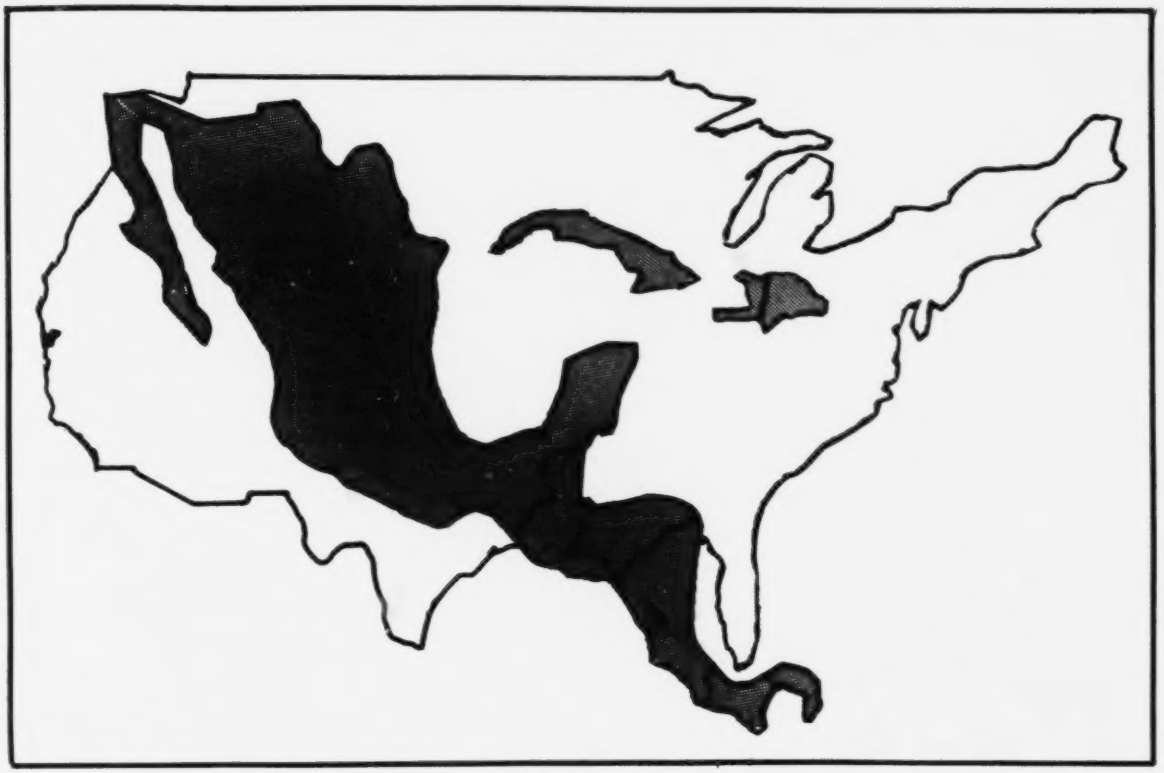
Source: *World Atlas of Agriculture*. Authorized reproduction by Instituto Geografico De Agostini, Novara.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF FROST-FREE SEASON



Source: *World Atlas of Agriculture*. Authorized reproduction by Instituto Geografico De Agostini. Novara.

THE TEN COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA WITHIN THE LOWER 48



Total Land Area of the 48 Continental States of the US
3,017,630 sq mi (7,815,622 sq km)

Land Areas of the 10 Central American Countries

Costa Rica	**19,575 sq mi**	**Haiti**	**10,714**
Cuba	**44,218**	**Honduras**	**43,277**
Dominican Republic	**18,816**	**Mexico**	**761,601**
El Salvador	**8,260**	**Nicaragua**	**50,193**
Guatemala	**42,042**	**Panama**	**29,208**

TOTAL 1,027,904 sq mi (2,662,272 sq km)

Data from *The 1986 Information Please Almanac.*

THE LOWER 48 STATES OF THE U.S. PLACED WITHIN SOUTH AMERICA

Land Area of South America

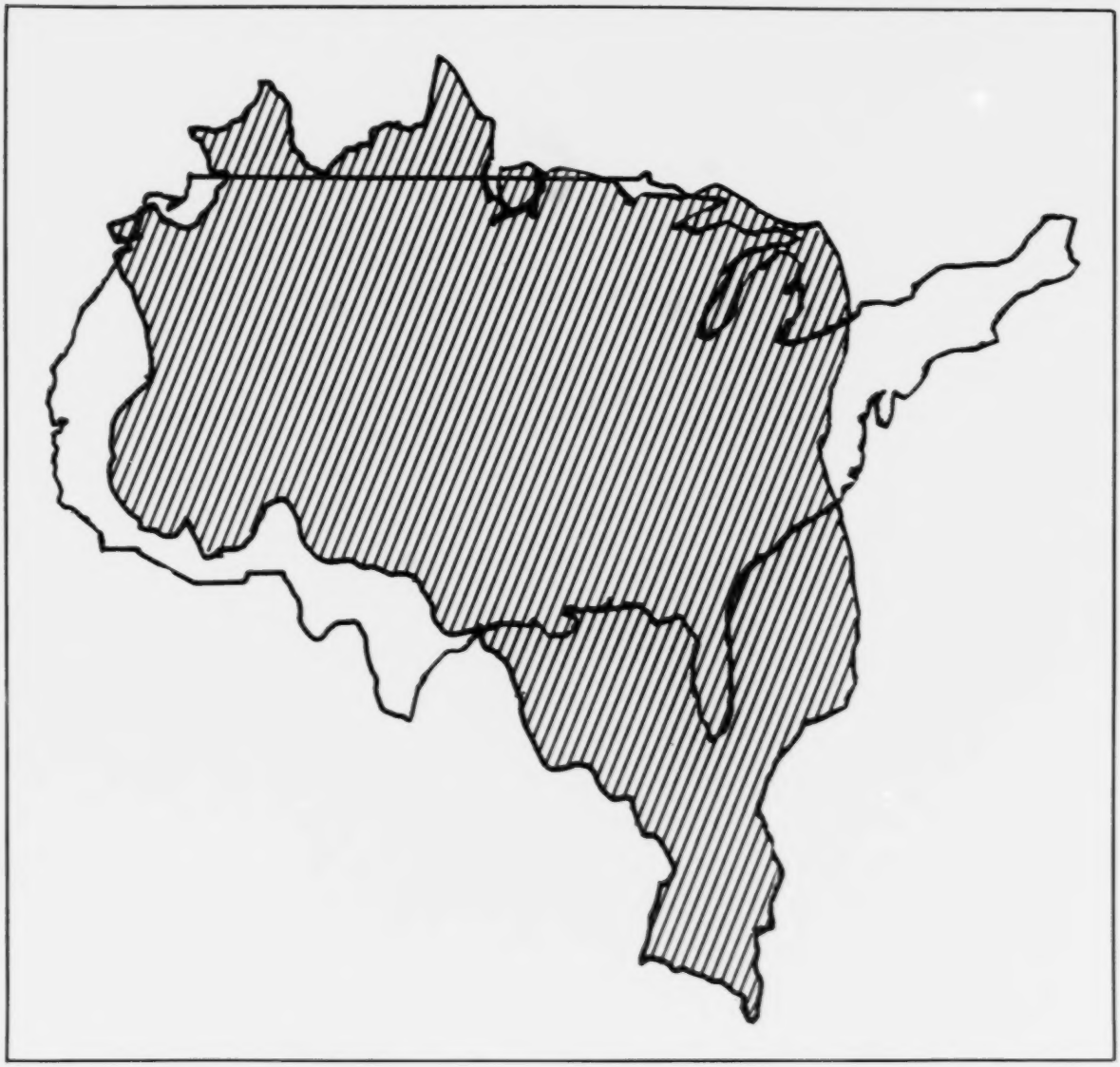
6,883,000 sq mi
17,826,970 sq km

Land Area of the 48 Continental States

3,017,630 sq mi
7,815,662 sq km

Data from *The 1986 Information Please Almanac.*

BRAZIL AND THE LOWER 48 OF THE U.S.



Land Area of the 48 Continental States

3,017,630 sq mi
7,815,662 sq km

Land Area of all 50 States

3,615,105 sq mi
9,363,122 sq km

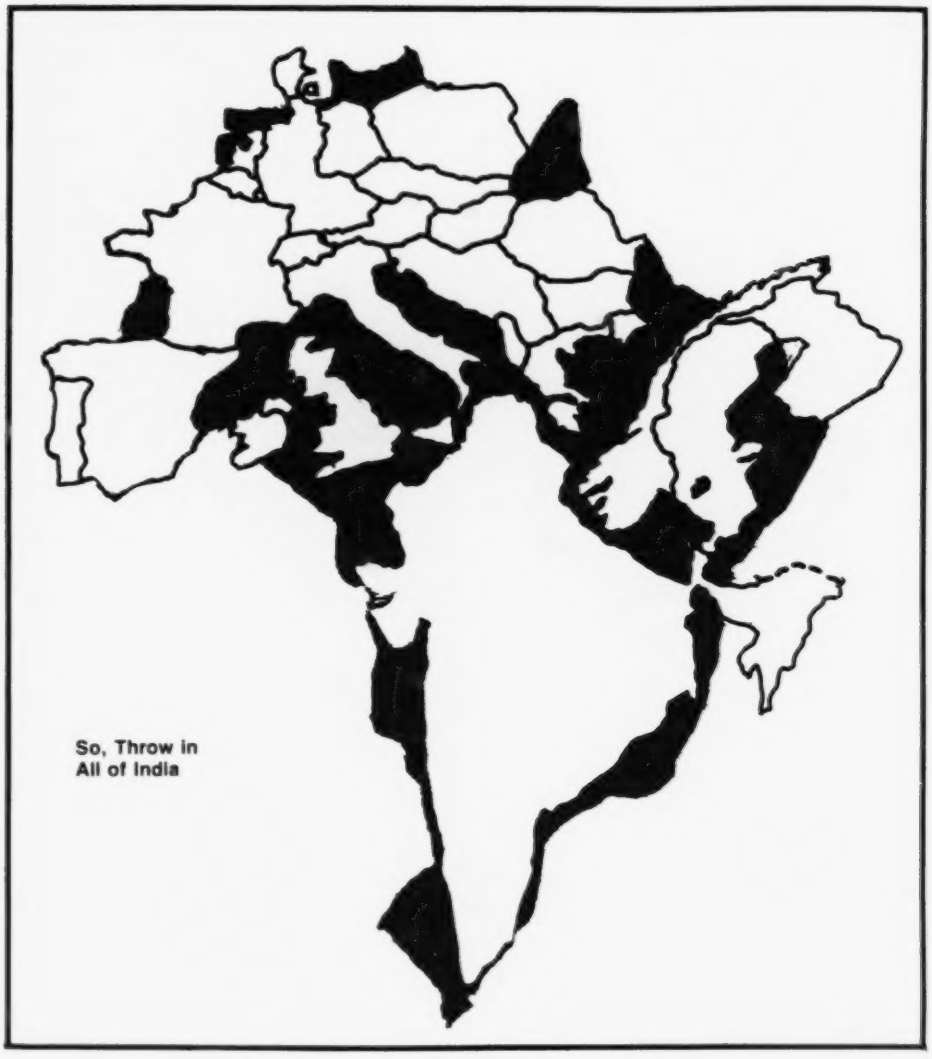
Land Area of Brazil

3,286,470 sq mi
8,511,957 sq km

Brazil's area is the world's fifth largest behind USSR, Canada, China, and the U.S.

Data from *The 1986 Information Please Almanac*

THE 32 COUNTRIES OF EUROPE WOULD OCCUPY ONLY 58% OF BRAZIL



—and there would still be 372,595 sq km to spare which is about the area of Costa Rica (50,898 sq km), Guatemala (108,889 sq km), and Honduras (112,088 sq km) combined. Or, in the US, almost the size of the State of California (404,815 sq km).

Brazil	8,511,957 sq km
Europe*	4,933,950 sq km
India	3,185,019 sq km

* includes Iceland; excludes European USSR and European Turkey

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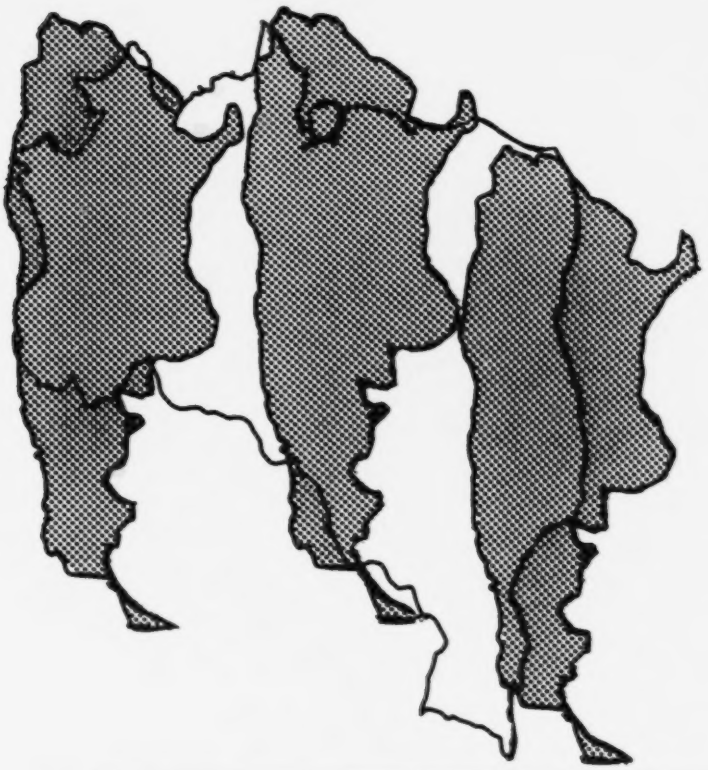
THREE ARGENTINAS COULD FIT WITHIN BRAZIL



Argentina	1,068,297 sq mi
	x 3
	3,204,891 sq mi
Brazil	3,286,472 sq mi

THESE FIVE COUNTRIES COULD FIT WITHIN ARGENTINA

Chile	292,257 sq mi
Ecuador	109,483
Paraguay	157,047
Uraguay	68,037
Venezuela	352,143
	978,967 sq mi
Argentina	1,068,297 sq mi

Data from *The 1986 Information Please Almanac.*

VOLCANOES OF LATIN AMERICA

	Volcano (Last Eruption)	Place	Meters
North America	Colima (1982)	Mexico	4,268
	El Chichón (1983)	Mexico	2,225
	Citlaltepec (Orizaba)	Mexico	5,676
	Popocatépetl (1920)	Mexico	5,452
	Colima (1975)	Mexico	3,960
	Paricutín (1952)	Mexico	3,170
Central America–Carribean	Tajumulco	Guatemala	4,220
	Tacana	Guatemala	4,092
	Acatenango (1972)	Guatemala	3,976
	Santiaguito (Santa Maria) (1982)	Guatemala	3,772
	Fuego (1980)	Guatemala	3,736
	Atitlán	Guatemala	3,537
	Irazú (1967)	Costa Rica	3,432
	Poás (1982)	Costa Rica	2,704
	Pacaya (1983)	Guatemala	2,552
	San Miguel (1976)	El Salvador	2,130
	Izalco (1966)	El Salvador	1,965
	Rincon de la Vieja (1968)	Costa Rica	1,806
	El Viejo (San Cristóbal) (1981)	Nicaragua	1,745
	Ometepe (Concepcion) (1982)	Nicaragua	1,610
	Arenal (1982)	Costa Rica	1,552
	Conchagua (1947)	El Salvador	1,250
	Momotombo (1982)	Nicaragua	1,191
	Telica (1982)	Nicaragua	1,010
	Masaya (1978)	Nicaragua	635
South America	Guallatiri (1960)	Chile	6,060
	Cotopaxi (1975)	Ecuador	5,897
	El Misti	Peru	5,825
	Ubinas (1969)	Peru	5,672
	Lascar (1968)	Chile	5,641
	Tupungatito (1980)	Chile	5,640
	Tolima (1943)	Colombia	5,525
	Sangay (1976)	Ecuador	5,230
	Tungurahua (1944)	Ecuador	5,016
	Pichincha (1982)	Ecuador	4,787
	Purace (1977)	Colombia	4,600
	Reventador (1976)	Ecuador	3,485
	Lautaro (1960)	Chile	3,380
	Llaima (1979)	Chile	3,124
	Villarrica (1980)	Chile	2,840
	Hudson (1973)	Chile	2,600
	Rinihue	Chile	2,430
	Puyehue (1960)	Chile	2,240
	Calbuco (1961)	Chile	2,015
	Fernandina (1977)	Galapagos Is.	1,546
	Alcedo (1970)	Galapagos Is.	1,127

SOURCE: WA, 1980, p. 437; *National Geographic Magazine*, Jan. 1981, pp. 711; WA, 1980, p. 437; WA, 1984, p. 593.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS OF LATIN AMERICA

River	Continent	Length (Miles)	Drainage Area (T Sq. Mi.)	Flow[1]
Amazon	South America	3,915	2,722	4,200
Araguaia	South America	1,367	~	~
La Plata-Paraná	South America	2,450	1,198	2,800
Madeira	South America	2,013	~	600
Orinoco	South America	1,700	350	600
Paraguay	South America	1,584	~	160
Paraná	South America	2,796	1,198	550
Purus	South America	1,995	~	~
Rio Grande	North America	1,885	172	3
Sao Francisco	South America	1,811	252	120
Tocantins	South America	1,677	~	~

1. Thousands of cubic feet per second.

SOURCE: U. S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *Principal Rivers and Lakes of the World* (Rockville, Md.: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1971).

Source: James W. Wilkie and Adam Perkal, eds., *Statistical Abstract of Latin America*, Volume 23 (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, University of California, 1984), Tables 304 and 305, Part II.

ALTITUDES OF PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS, EACH COUNTRY

	Country	Peak or Volcano	Cordillera	Major Political Division	Altitude Above Sea Level	
					Meters	Feet
A.	ARGENTINA	Aconcagua	Andes	Mendoza	6,960[a]	22,835
B.	BOLIVIA	Ancohuma	Andes	La Paz	6,919	22,700
C.	BRAZIL	Pico de Neblina	Serra do Imeri	Amazonas	3,014	9,888
D.	CHILE	Nevado Ojos del Salado	Andes	Atacama	6,870	22,539
E.	COLOMBIA	Colón y Bolívar	Santa Marta	Magdalena	5,780	18,963
F.	COSTA RICA	Chirripó Grande	Talamanca	Limón	3,820	12,533
G.	CUBA	Pico Turquino	Sierra Maestra	Oriente	1,971	6,467
H.	DOMINICAN REP.	Pico Duarte	Central	San Juan y Santiago	3,175	10,417
I.	ECUADOR	Volcán Chimborazo	Andes	Chimborazo	6,272	20,577
J.	EL SALVADOR	Volcán de Santa Ana	Cadena Costera	Santa Ana	2,385	7,825
K.	GUATEMALA	Volcán Tajamulco	Sierra Madre	San Marcos	4,220	13,845
L.	HAITI	Mont la Selle	Massif de la Selle	Ouest	2,680	8,793
M.	HONDURAS	Cerros de Celmi	Sierra de Agalta	Olancho	2,590	8,497
N.	MEXICO	Pico de Orizaba	Sierra Madre Oriental	Veracruz	5,700	18,701
O.	NICARAGUA	Cerro Saslaya	Isabelia	Zelaya	2,000	6,562
P.	PANAMA	Volcán Chiriquí o Barú	Talamanca	Chiriquí	3,478	11,411
Q.	PARAGUAY	Cerro Villa Rica	Sierra de Amambay	Amambay	680	2,231
R.	PERU	Huascarán	Andes	Ancash	6,768	22,205
S.	URUGUAY	Cerro Mirador Nacional	Sierra de las Animas	Maldonado	501	1,644
T.	VENEZUELA	Pico Bolívar	Andes	Mérida	5,002	16,411

a. Cf. table 303.

SOURCE: IASI-AC, 1972, table 101-03.

HIGH PEAKS OF LATIN AMERICA

Peak	Mountain Range	Country	Meters
Aconcagua	Andes	Argentina-Chile	7,040[a]
Ancohuma	Andes	Bolivia	6,919
Illimani	Andes	Bolivia	6,882
Ojos del Salado	Andes	Argentina-Chile	6,880
Dos Conos	Andes	Argentina	6,860
Tupungato	Andes	Argentina	6,809
Pissis	Andes	Argentina	6,784
Mercedario	Andes	Argentina-Chile	6,770
Huascarán	Andes	Peru	6,767
Tocorpuri	Andes	Bolivia-Chile	6,754
Llullaillaco	Andes	Argentina-Chile	6,750
Yerupaja	Andes	Peru	6,632
Incahuasi	Andes	Argentina-Chile	6,620
Coropuna	Andes	Peru	6,615
Sajama	Andes	Bolivia	6,555
Illampu (Sorata)	Andes	Bolivia	6,502
Cachi	Andes	Argentina	6,500
Antofalla	Andes	Argentina	6,443
Potro	Andes	Chile-Argentina	6,383
Solimani	Andes	Peru	6,323
Chimborazo	Andes	Ecuador	6,310
Sarmiento	Andes	Chile	6,299
Mejicana	Andes	Argentina	6,285
Salcantay	Andes	Peru	6,264
Huandoy	Andes	Peru	6,256
Ampato	Andes	Peru	6,200
Caca-Aca	Andes	Bolivia	6,195
Huaynaputina	Andes	Peru	6,175
Condoriri	Andes	Bolivia	6,106
Chachani	Andes	Peru	6,096
Socompa	Andes	Argentina-Chile	6,030
Cotopaxi	Andes	Ecuador	6,005
Lascar	Andes	Chile	5,990
Sarasara	Andes	Peru	5,947
Licancâbur	Andes	Chile-Bolivia	5,930
Cristôbal Colón	Santa Marta	Colombia	5,875
Ollague	Andes	Bolivia-Chile	5,870
Misti	Andes	Peru	5,852
Cayambe	Andes	Ecuador	5,842
Simón Bolívar	Santa Marta	Colombia	5,794
Huila	Andes	Colombia	5,750
Orizaba	Sierra Madre Oriental	Mexico	5,747
Tolima	Andes	Colombia	5,619
Ubinas	Andes	Peru	5,547
Chita	Andes	Colombia	5,500
Antisana	Andes	Ecuador	5,490
Vilcanota	Andes	Peru	5,486
Popocatepetl	Anáhuac	Mexico	5,452
Cerro de Cruz	Andes	Bolivia	5,433
Pichu-Pichu	Andes	Peru	5,425
Sangay	Andes	Ecuador	5,408
Ruiz	Andes	Colombia	5,400
Ixtaccihuatl	Anáhuac	Mexico	5,386
Soiroccocha	Andes	Peru	5,355
Huayna Potosí	Andes	Bolivia	5,225
Tunguragua	Andes	Ecuador	5,032
Pico Bolivar	Andes	Venezuela	5,002
Puracé	Andes	Colombia	4,970
Humbolt	Andes	Venezuela	4,942
Cotacachi	Andes	Ecuador	4,937
Garza	Andes	Venezuela	4,922
Cumbal	Andes	Colombia	4,890
Bonpland	Andes	Venezuela	4,883
Pichincha	Andes	Ecuador	4,789
Chiles	Andes	Colombia	4,764
Toro	Andes	Venezuela	4,758
León	Andes	Venezuela	4,743
Colima	Sierra Madre Occidental	Mexico	4,339
Tajumulco	Sierra de Cuchumatanes	Guatemala	4,211
Pico del Fraile	Toluca	Mexico	4,100
Galeras	Andes	Colombia	4,062
Tacaná	Sierra Madre de Chiapas	Guatemala-Mexico	4,057
Acatenango	Centroamericana	Guatemala	3,960
Fuego	Centroamericana	Guatemala	3,918
Colima	Neo. Volcánica	Mexico	3,850
Chirripó Grande	Talamanca	Costa Rica	3,794
Pico Duarte	--	Dominican Rep.	3,418

a. Cf. table 302.

SOURCE: *Almanaque Mundial de Selecciones del Reader's Digest*, 1956, pp. 34-36; and WA, 1975, pp. 403-404.

Source: James W. Wilkie and Adam Perkal, eds., *Statistical Abstract of Latin America*, Volume 23 (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, University of California, 1984). Tables 302 and 303.

PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Source: Inter-American Development Bank. Economic and Social Progress in Latin America, 1984 Report: *Economic Integration*, p.82.

POLITICAL MAP: BLANK OUTLINE

POLITICAL MAP: COUNTRIES ONLY

POLITICAL MAP: COUNTRIES AND CAPITALS

COUNTRIES, CAPITALS, AND POPULATIONS

Country	Est'd 1986 Population[1]	Capital	Est'd Population[1]	(Year)
Central America				
Costa Rica	2,700,000	San José	278,500	(1984)
Cuba	10,200,000	La Habana	2,000,000	(1982)
Dominican Republic	6,400,000	Santo Domingo	1,250,000	(1982)
El Salvador	5,100,000	San Salvador	430,000	(1982)
Guatemala	8,600,000	Guatemala City	1,250,000	(1982)
Haiti	5,900,000	Port-Au-Prince	790,000	(1980)
Honduras	4,600,000	Tegucigalpa	533,600	(1982)
Mexico	81,700,000	Mexico City	12,900,000	(1980 Cen.)
Nicaragua	3,300,000	Managua	550,000	(1981)
Panama	2,200,000	Panama City	400,000	(1980)
TOTAL These Ten Countries	130,700,000			
South America				
Argentina	31,200,000	Buenos Aires	3,000,000	(1983)
Bolivia	6,400,000	La Paz (Admin.)	800,000	(1983)
Brazil	132,300,000	Brasilia	1,470,300	(1980 Cen.)
Chile	12,300,000	Santiago	4,722,000	(1984)
Colombia	30,000,000	Bogotá	4,250,000	(1982)
Ecuador	9,600,000	Quito	880,000	(1983)
Paraguay	4,100,000	Asunción	530,000	(1980)
Peru	20,200,000	Lima (metro)	4,900,000	(1979)
Uruguay	3,000,000	Montevideo	1,325,000	(1982)
Venezuela	17,800,000	Caracas (metro)	3,000,000	(1981)
TOTAL These Ten Countries	277,900,000			

[1] Based upon data from a recent census or by incorporating estimates made by the UN, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and official country publications.

Country population figures from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *1986 World Population Data Sheet*. City population figures from *The 1986 Information Please Almanac*.

POPULATION ESTIMATES BY DECADES

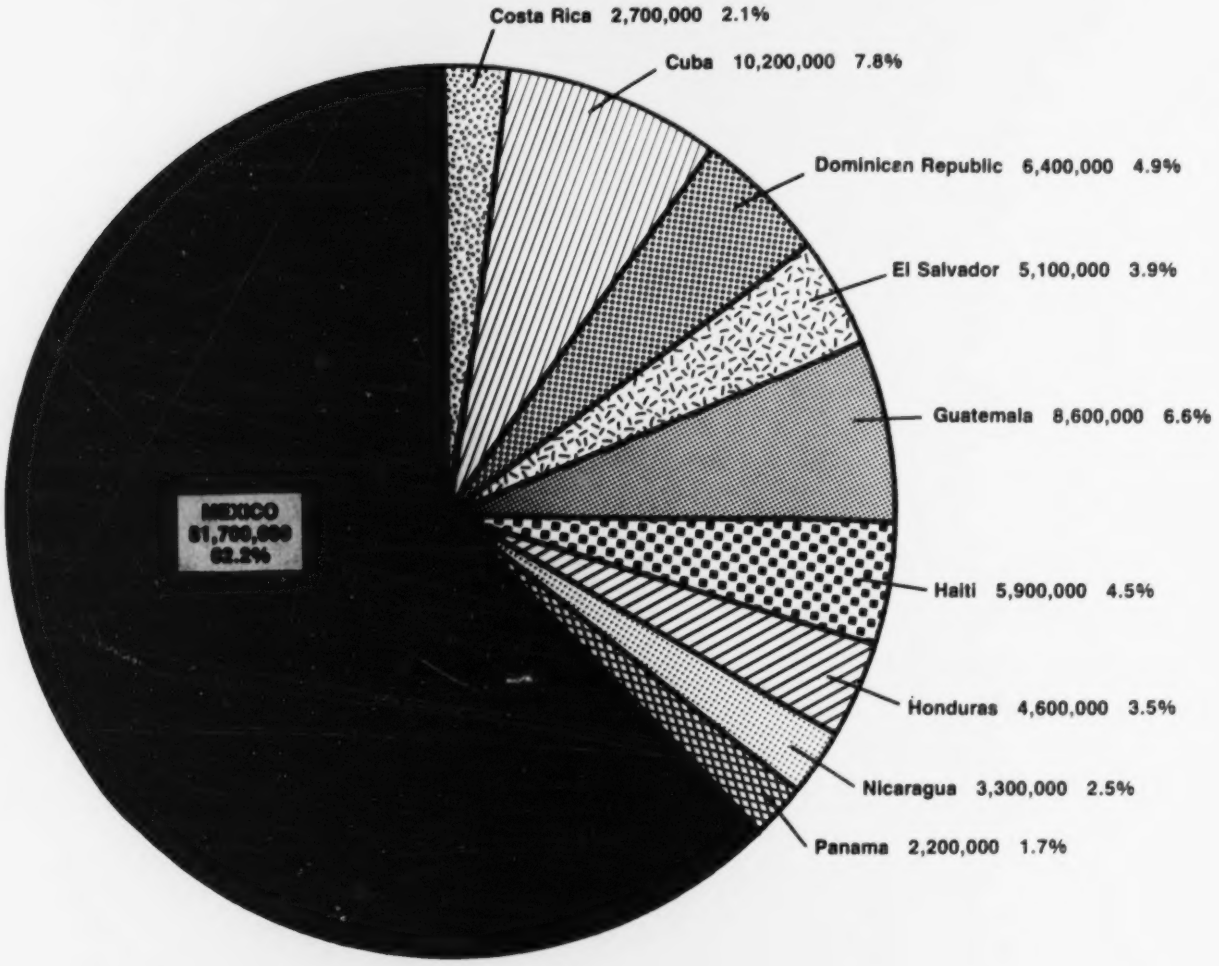
(in millions)

Country	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	Est'd 1984	Projected 2000	2100
Argentina	4.61	6.80	8.97	12.05	14.17	17.07	19.92	23.75	27.71	31.2	37.5	54.2
Bolivia	1.77	1.95	2.14	2.40	2.70	3.01	3.82	4.58	5.60	6.4	9.2	21.1
Brazil	17.98	22.22	27.40	33.57	41.11	52.18	69.72	92.52	118.61	143.3	194.7	293.2
Chile	2.96	3.34	3.79	4.37	5.06	6.07	7.58	9.37	11.10	12.3	14.8	21.4
Colombia	3.89	4.81	6.09	7.43	9.10	11.33	15.42	20.53	27.09	30.0	38.4	59.3
Costa Rica	.31	.36	.42	.50	.62	.80	1.25	1.73	2.25	2.7	3.6	5.4
Cuba	1.60	2.22	3.00	3.65	4.29	5.51	7.03	8.55	9.83	10.2	11.6	14.7
Dominican Rep.	.60	.74	.88	1.26	1.76	2.24	3.04	4.06	5.44	6.4	8.4	15.0
Ecuador	1.30	1.42	1.54	1.94	2.47	3.20	4.36	5.96	8.35	9.6	13.9	24.6
El Salvador	.80	.99	1.17	1.44	1.63	1.86	2.45	3.44	4.75	5.1	7.5	16.3
Guatemala	.89	1.10	1.27	1.76	2.20	2.81	3.83	4.88	7.26	8.6	13.1	24.7
Haiti	1.25	1.69	2.12	2.42	2.83	3.39	3.62	4.24	5.01	5.9	8.4	13.9
Honduras	.42	.55	.72	.95	1.15	1.43	1.85	2.64	3.69	4.6	6.8	14.8
Mexico	13.61	15.16	14.15	16.55	19.65	25.79	36.05	50.69	69.35	81.7	112.8	195.5
Nicaragua	.42	.54	.64	.68	.83	1.06	1.41	1.83	2.73	3.3	5.2	11.5
Panama	.26	.33	.45	.47	.62	.80	1.06	1.43	1.90	2.2	2.9	4.2
Paraguay	.49	.62	.70	.88	1.11	1.40	1.75	2.30	3.17	4.1	6.0	8.0
Peru	3.00	4.00	4.83	5.65	6.68	7.97	10.02	13.45	17.78	20.2	28.0	48.0
Uruguay	.96	1.13	1.48	1.73	1.97	2.20	2.54	2.73	2.91	3.0	3.4	4.3
Venezuela	2.45	2.60	2.82	3.12	3.71	4.97	7.35	10.28	13.91	17.8	24.7	46.1
Latin America	59.56	72.56	84.58	102.82	123.66	155.09	204.07	268.96	348.44	408.6	550.9	896.2
United States	76.09	92.40	106.47	123.07	132.59	152.27	180.68	205.05	227.66	241.0	268.0	308.7
Canada*	5.37	7.21	8.79	11.38	11.51	14.01	18.24	21.57	24.34	25.6	28.4	31.9

* For decades 1900-1980, data for Canada is one year after each date. 1901, 1911, etc.

Sources: Latin America data for 1900-1980 from Wilkie & Perkal, *Statistical Abstract of Latin America*, Vol. 23, p.116, T.623. Canadian data for 1901-1981 from *1984 Canadian Almanac & Directory*, p.1011. All data for 1986, 2000, and 2100 from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *1986 World Population Data Sheet*.

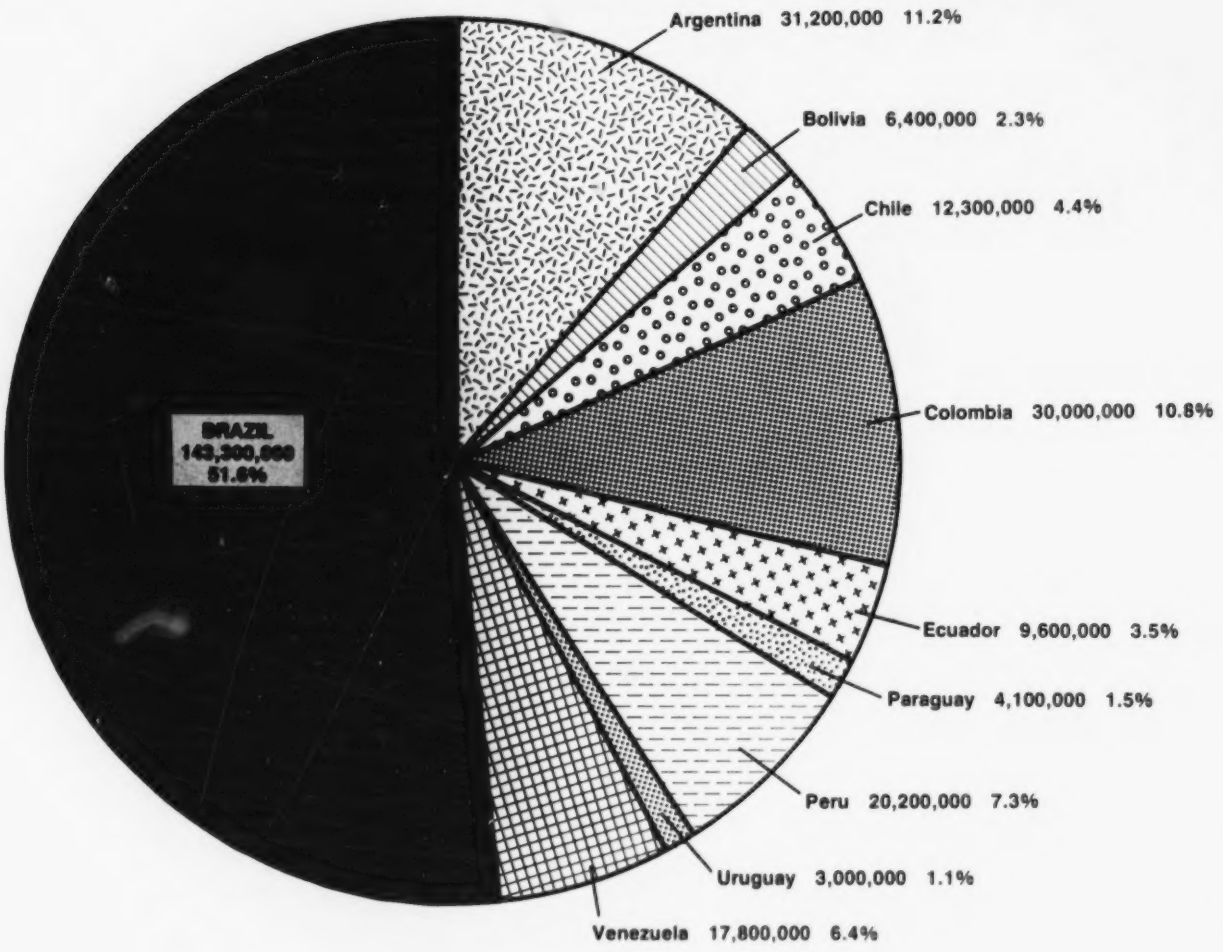
MEXICO: THE POPULATION GIANT OF CENTRAL AMERICA



CENTRAL AMERICA:
Total Population, ten countries, estimated for mid-1986: 130,700,000.

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1986 World Population Data Sheet.

BRAZIL: THE POPULATION GIANT OF SOUTH AMERICA



SOUTH AMERICA:
Total Population, ten countries, estimated for mid-1986: 277,900,000.

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1986 World Population Data Sheet.

RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE (ANNUAL)

In Percent

Others

Belize	2.5	Guyana	2.2	Suriname	2.0

Canada	0.8	Philippines	2.5
China	1.0	South Africa	2.3
East Germany	0.0	UK	0.2
Egypt	2.6	USA	0.7
India	2.3	USSR	0.9
Iran	2.9	West Germany	-0.2
Israel	1.6		
Japan	0.7	WORLD	1.7
Nigeria	3.0		

POPULATION DOUBLING TIME

For a given geographical area, an annual growth rate of this % . . .	will cause the population of that area to double in . . .
0.5%	139 years
1.0	69
1.5	46
2.0	35
2.5	28
3.0	23
3.5	20
4.0	17

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *1985 World Population Data Sheet.*

POPULATION GROWTH IN MILLIONS
1950-1985/1985-2020

Others

Belize	0.1/0.1	Guyana	0.5/0.5
Suriname	0.2/0.2		

Canada	11.7/7.1	Nigeria	62.3/206.6
China	493.3/368.0	Philippines	33.9/43.2
East Germany	-1.6/0.8	South Africa	17.2/38.3
Egypt	26.6/38.9	UK	5.5/a
India	401.4/427.4	USA	85.7/66.3
Iran	30.4/46.8	USSR	99.0/79.0
Israel	3.0/2.3	West Germany	10.9/-6.2
Japan	27.1/11.9	WORLD	2,321.0/2,986.0

a = less than 50,000

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *1986 World Population Data Sheet.*

POPULATION GROWTH 1750-2199: WORLD AND FIVE MAJOR REGIONS

(Numbers in millions)

Total population

Region	1750		1900		1950		1985		2000		2025		2100	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
World total	760	100.0	1,630	100.0	2,516	100.0	4,837	100.0	6,122	100.0	8,206	100.0	10,185	100.0
Less developed regions	569	74.9	1,070	65.6	1,681	66.8	3,657	75.6	4,837	79.0	6,799	82.9	8,748	85.9
Africa	100	13.2	133	8.2	224	8.9	555	11.5	872	14.2	1,617	19.7	2,591	25.4
Asia (minus Japan)	455	59.9	867	53.2	1,292	51.4	2,697	55.8	3,419	55.8	4,403	53.7	4,919	48.3
→ **Latin America**	**14**	**1.8**	**70**	**4.3**	**165**	**6.6**	**405**	**8.4**	**546**	**8.9**	**779**	**9.5**	**1,238**	**12.2**
"European"/More developed regions	191	25.1	560	34.4	835	33.2	1,181	24.4	1,284	21.0	1,407	17.1	1,437	14.1
Europe, USSR, Japan, Oceania[a]	189	24.9	478	29.3	669	26.6	917	19.0	987	16.1	1,062	12.9	1,055	10.4
North America[b]	2	0.3	82	5.0	166	6.6	264	5.5	297	4.9	345	4.2	382	3.8

Absolute and percent increase during periods

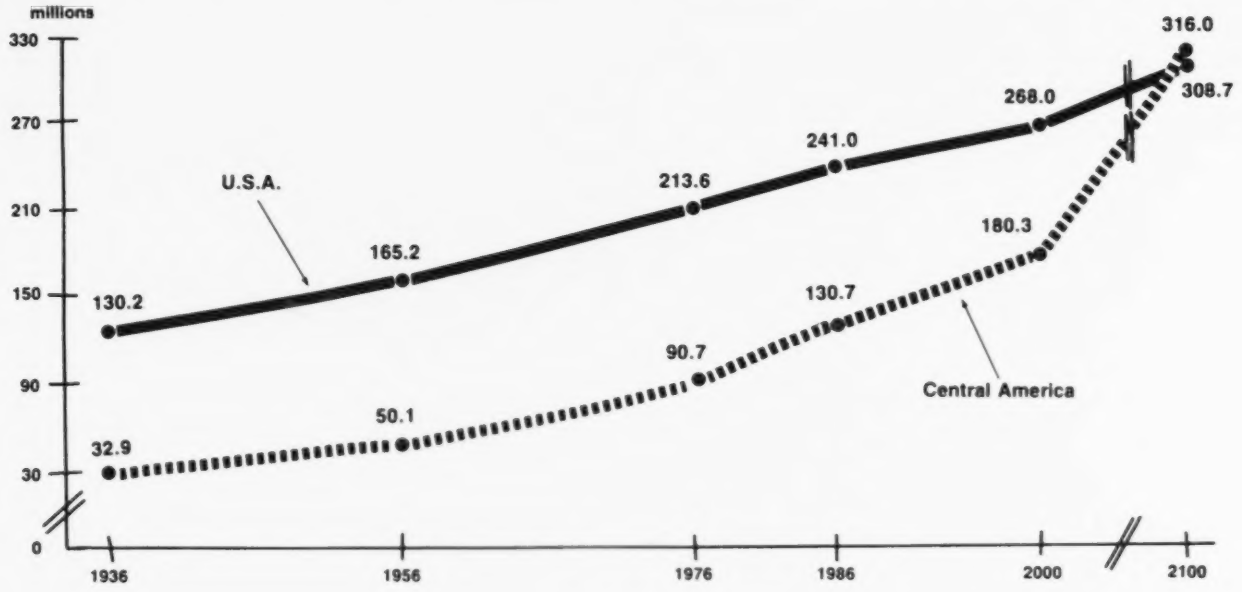
	1750-1950		1950-1985		1985-2025		2025-2100	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
World total	1,756	231.1	2,321	92.2	3,369	69.7	1,979	24.1
Less developed regions	1,112	195.4	1,976	117.5	3,142	85.9	1,949	28.7
Africa	124	124.0	331	147.8	1,062	191.4	974	60.2
Asia (minus Japan)	837	184.0	1,405	108.7	1,706	63.3	516	11.7
→ **Latin America**	**151**	**1,078.6**	**240**	**145.5**	**374**	**92.3**	**459**	**58.9**
"European"/More developed regions	644	337.2	346	41.4	226	19.1	30	2.1
Europe, USSR, Japan, Oceania[a]	480	254.0	248	37.1	145	15.8	−7	−0.7
North America[b]	164	8,200.0	98	59.0	81	30.7	37	10.7

Sources: See Figure 1.

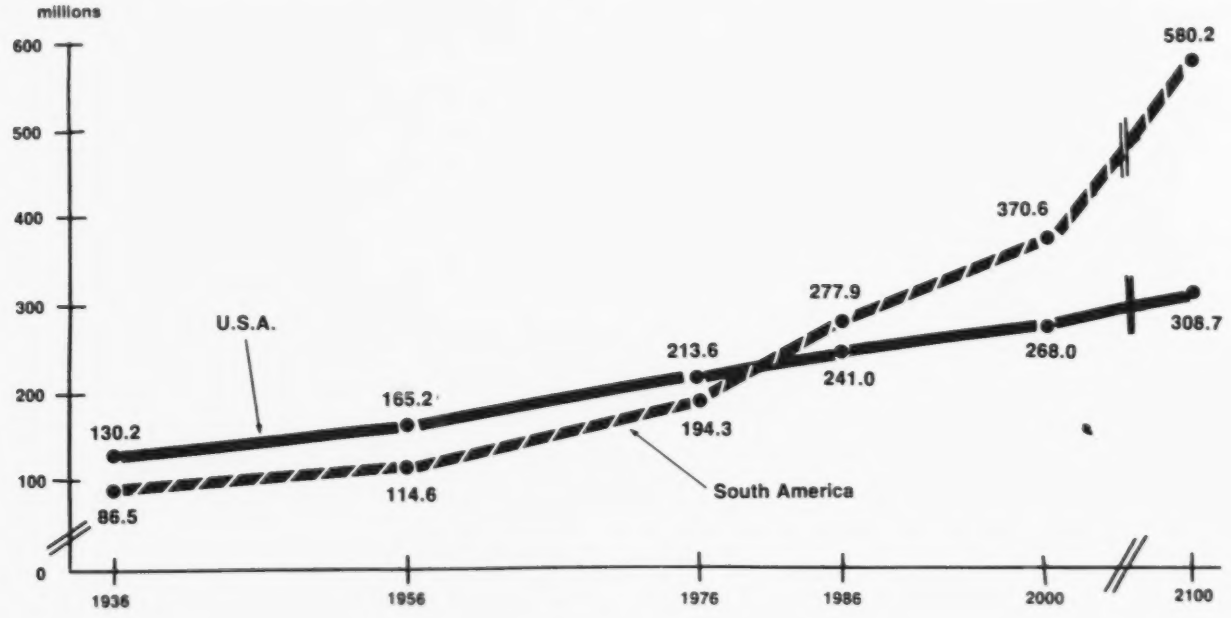
[a]Oceania includes Australia and New Zealand.
[b]North America = Canada and the U.S.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc. Population Bulletin: *World Population in Transition*, April 1986. Pp.12-13.

POPULATION GROWTH: CENTRAL AMERICA AND U.S.A.



POPULATION GROWTH: SOUTH AMERICA AND U.S.A.



LATIN AMERICA TODAY charts. Data from *The Statesman's Year-Book*, editions of 1939, 1956, 1976-77. Data for 1986, and projections for 2000 and 2100 are from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *1986 World Population Data Sheet*.

LATIN AMERICA TODAY
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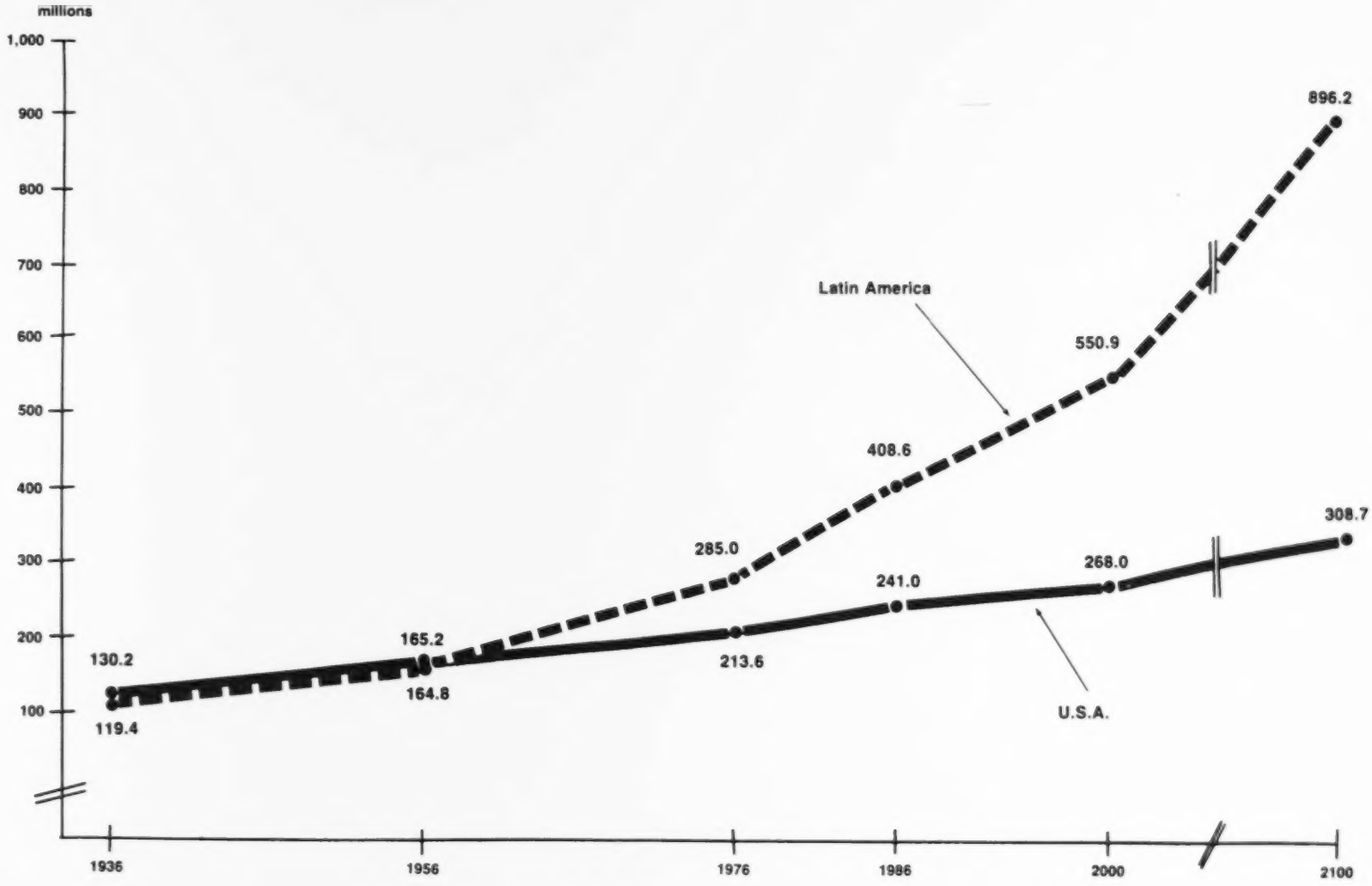
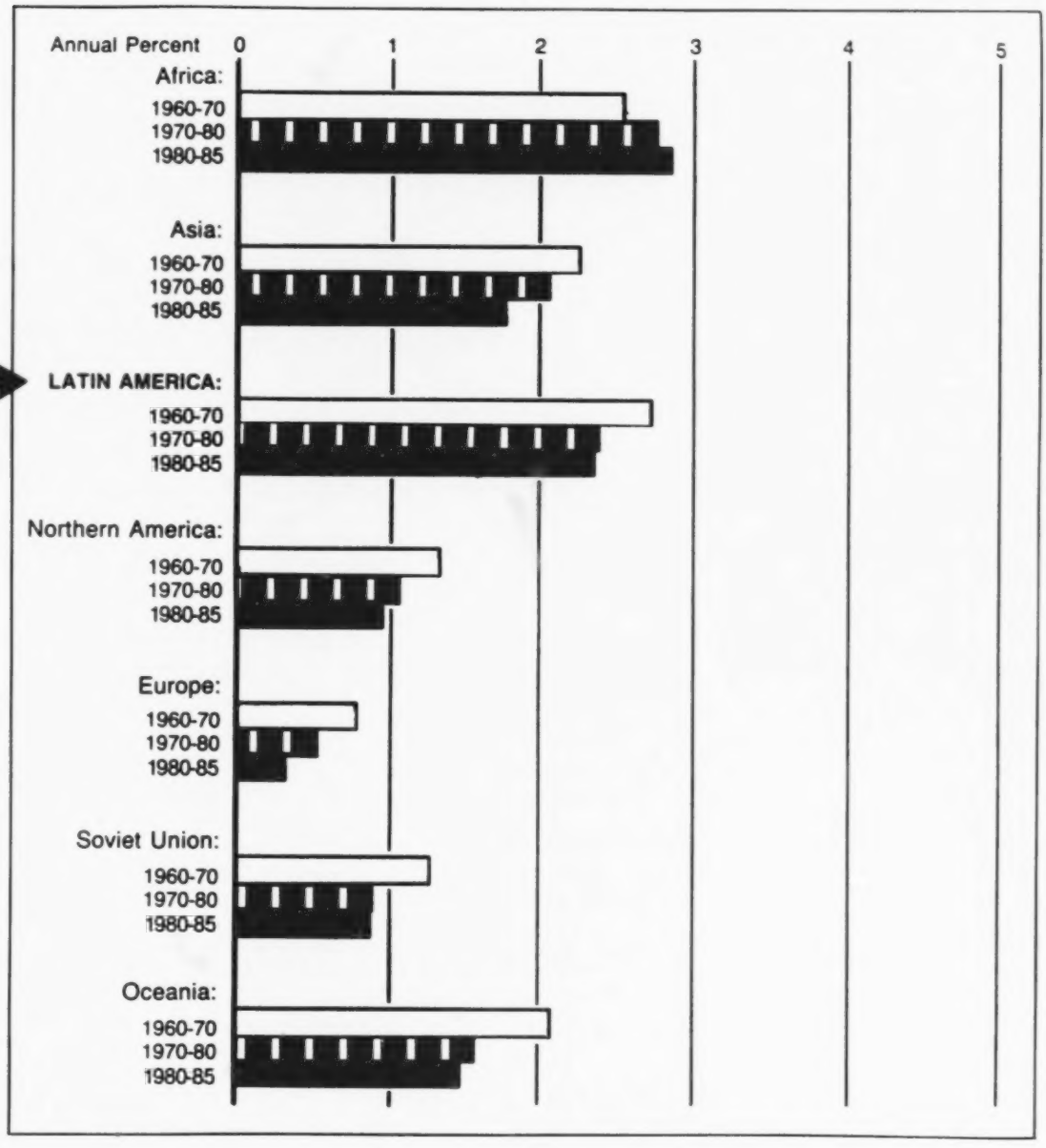
POPULATION GROWTH: LATIN AMERICA AND U.S.A.



LATIN AMERICA TODAY chart. Data from *The Statesman's Year-Book*, editions of 1939, 1956, 1976-77. Data for 1986, and projections for 2000 and 2100 are from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *1986 World Population Data Sheet*.

WORLD POPULATION ANNUAL GROWTH RATE

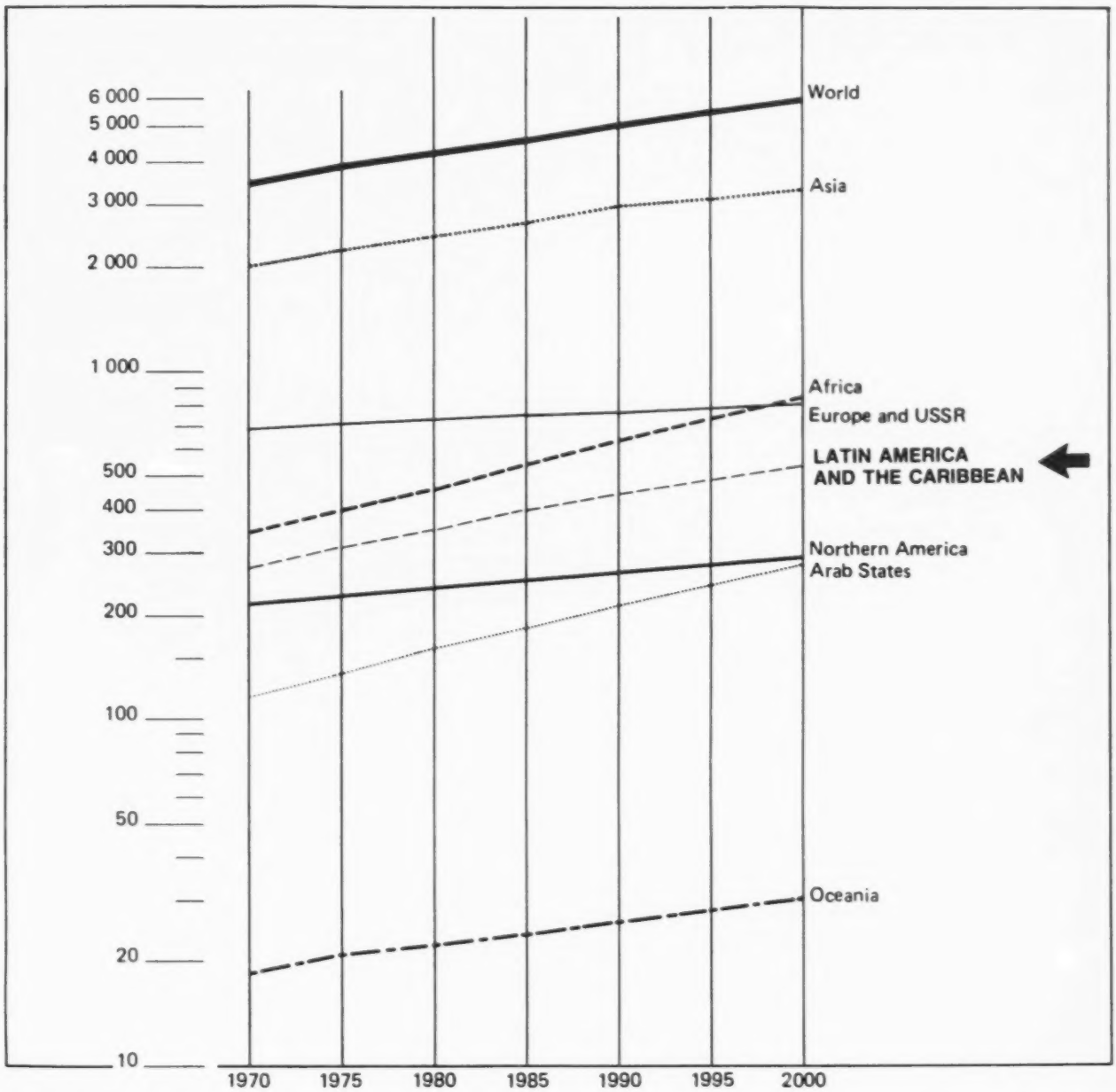


POPULATION DOUBLING TIME

For a given geographical area, an annual growth rate of this % . . .	will cause the population of that area to double in . . .
0.5%	139 years
1.0	69
1.5	46
2.0	35
2.5	28
3.0	23
3.5	20
4.0	17

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. P 830.

GROWTH IN THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD AND OF MAJOR AREAS, 1970-2000



Source: Unesco *1985 Statistical Yearbook*. Page 1-5. Reprinted with permission.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE

(Rounded to Nearest Whole Number)

Central America

Costa Rica	124
Cuba	232
Dominican Republic	316
El Salvador	661
Guatemala	180
Haiti	501
Honduras	98
Mexico	101
Nicaragua	64
Panama	70

South America

Argentina	28
Bolivia	15
Brazil	41
Chile	39
Colombia	64
Ecuador	81
Paraguay	20
Peru	39
Uruguay	44
Venezuela	47

The Caribbean

Antigua & Barbuda	468
Bahamas	42
Barbados	1,526
Dominica	258
Grenada	842
Guadeloupe	458
Jamaica	493
Martinque	773
Netherlands Antilles	657
Puerto Rico	987
St. Kitts-Nevis	441
Saint Lucia	521
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	876
Trinidad & Tobago	632

Others

Belize	18	Guyana	12	Suriname	6
Canada	7	Iran	65	South Africa	70
China	290	Israel	539	UK	596
East Germany	399	Japan	822	USA	65
Egypt	122	Nigeria	265	USSR	31
India	582	Philippines	459	West Germany	638

Data from *The World Almanac and Book of Facts, 1986.*

POPULATION DENSITY

LATIN AMERICA TODAY map. Data from *The World Almanac and Book of Facts, 1986.*

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: POPULATION DENSITY OF THE COUNTRIES, CIRCA 1970

The editors of LATIN AMERICA TODAY were unsuccessful in attempts to obtain an updated version of this map. We print it, nevertheless, because it shows where people distributed themselves as of 1970, and because it can serve as a comparison when updated versions do become available.
Density
50 or more inhab./km²
25 – 49.9 inhab./km²
5 – 24.9 inhab./km²
1 – 4.9 inhab./km²
Less than 1 inhab/km²
0
750
1 500 Km.

Source: United Nations. Comision Economica para America Latina y el Caribe. Santiago de Chile. 1981.

URBAN POPULATION (PERCENT)

Percentage of total population living in areas termed urban by that country.

Others

Belize 52	Guyana 32	Suriname 66

Antigua & Barbuda	34	Netherlands Antilles	66
Bahamas	75	Puerto Rico	67
Barbados	42	St. Kitts-Nevis	45
Dominca	74	St. Lucia	40
Grenada	..	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	..
Guadeloupe	46	Trinidad & Tobago	23
Jamaica	54		
Martinique	71		

Canada	76	Nigeria	28
China	32	Philippines	37
East Germany	77	South Africa	53
Egypt	44	UK	90
India	23	USA	74
Iran	51	USSR	65
Israel	89	West Germany	85
Japan	76		

.. not available

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *1986 World Population Data Sheet.*

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THE 30 MOST POPULOUS CITIES

Central America

Cuba	
La Habana	2,000,000 (1982)
Dominican Republic	
Santo Domingo	1,250,000 (1982)
Guatemala	
Guatemala City	1,250,000 (1982)

Mexico (1980 Census)	
Mexico City	12,900,000
Guadalajara	3,000,000
Monterrey	2,700,000
Ciudad Juarez	1,120,000
Puebla de Zanagoza	1,100,000
Leon	1,000,000

South America

Argentina (1983 estimates)	
Buenos Aires	3,000,000
Córdoba	1,000,000
Rosario	950,000
Bolivia	
La Paz	800,000 (1983)
Brazil	
São Paulo	12,600,000
Rio de Janeiro	9,000,000
Belo Horizante	2,500,000
Recife	2,300,000
Porto Alegre	2,200,000
Salvador	1,800,000
Brasilia	1,470,300
Chile	
Santiago	4,722,000 (1984)

Colombia (1982 estimates)	
Bogotá	4,250,000
Medellín	1,500,000
Cali	1,300,000
Baranquilla	865,000
Ecuador	
Quito	880,000 (1983)
Peru	
Lima (metro)	4,900,000 (1979)
Uruguay	
Montevideo	1,325,000 (1982)
Venezuela (1981 estimates)	
Caracas (metro)	3,000,000
Maracaibo (metro)	875,000

Data from *The 1986 Information Please Almanac*

THE 30 MOST POPULOUS CITIES

LATIN AMERICA TODAY
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POPULATION ESTIMATED FOR 1986, AND PROJECTED TO YEARS 2000 and 2100

	1986	2000[1]	2100[1]
Central America			
Costa Rica	2,700,000	3,600,000	5,400,000
Cuba	10,200,000	11,600,000	14,700,000
Dominican Republic	6,400,000	8,400,000	15,000,000
El Salvador	5,100,000	7,500,000	16,300,000
Guatemala	8,600,000	13,100,000	24,700,000
Haiti	5,900,000	8,400,000	13,900,000
Honduras	4,600,000	6,800,000	14,800,000
Mexico	81,700,000	112,800,000	195,500,000
Nicaragua	3,300,000	5,200,000	11,500,000
Panama	2,200,000	2,900,000	4,200,000
South America			
Argentina	31,200,000	37,500,000	54,200,000
Bolivia	6,400,000	9,200,000	21,100,000
Brazil	143,300,000	194,700,000	293,200,000
Chile	12,300,000	14,800,000	21,400,000
Colombia	30,000,000	38,400,000	59,300,000
Ecuador	9,600,000	13,900,000	24,600,000
Paraguay	4,100,000	6,000,000	8,000,000
Peru	20,200,000	28,000,000	48,000,000
Uruguay	3,000,000	3,400,000	4,300,000
Venezuela	17,800,000	24,700,000	46,100,000
Others			
Belize	200,000	200,000	400,000
Guyana	800,000	800,000	1,600,000
Suriname	400,000	500,000	1,000,000
Canada	25,600,000	28,400,000	31,900,000
China	1,050,000,000	1,190,000,000	1,571,400,000
East Germany	16,700,000	16,900,000	17,500,000
Egypt	50,500,000	71,200,000	110,500,000
India	785,000,000	1,017,000,000	1,631,800,000
Iran	46,600,000	68,300,000	163,800,000
Israel	4,200,000	5,300,000	7,900,000
Japan	121,500,000	128,100,000	127,900,000
Nigeria	105,400,000	159,200,000	508,800,000
Philippines	58,100,000	75,500,000	125,100,000
South Africa	33,200,000	44,800,000	102,900,000
United Kingdom	56,600,000	57,400,000	58,200,000
USA	241,000,000	268,000,000	308,700,000
USSR	280,000,000	311,000,000	376,000,000
West Germany	60,700,000	58,600,000	53,800,000

1 **Population in 2000:** The population projected to the year 2000 under likely assumptions of fertility, mortality and migration.
Population in 2100: The population projected to the year 2100 by the World Bank, except for a U.S. Census Bureau projection used for the United States. Because of the difficulty of forecasting future trends of fertility, mortality and migration, there is a wide margin of error for these projections.

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *1986 World Population Data Sheet.*

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

	Crude Birth Rate [a]	Crude Death Rate [b]	Infant Mortality Rate [c]	Total Fertility Rate [d]	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)
Central America					
Costa	30	4	18.6	3.5	73
Cuba	17	6	15.0	1.8	73
Dominican Republic	33	8	64	4.1	63
El Salvador	34	10	67	4.7	65
Guatemala	38	7	71.2	5.8	59
Haiti	36	13	108	5.5	53
Honduras	42	10	82	6.1	60
Mexico	32	6	53	4.4	66
Nicaragua	44	10	76	5.9	60
Panama	26	5	26	3.5	71
South America					
Argentina	24	8	35.3	3.4	70
Bolivia	43	15	119	6.2	51
Brazil	31	8	71	4.1	63
Chile	22	6	19.6	2.6	70
Colombia	28	7	53	3.6	64
Ecuador	36	8	70	5.0	64
Paraguay	35	7	45	4.9	65
Peru	35	10	99	5.2	59
Uruguay	18	9	29.9	2.6	70
Venezuela	33	6	39	4.1	69
Others					
Belize	32	7	27	4.5	70
Guyana	28	6	35	3.3	68
Suriname	28	8	31	3.6	69
Canada	15	7	8.1	1.7	75
China	18	8	50	2.1	64
East Germany	14	13	10	1.8	72
Egypt	37	11	100	5.3	58
India	35	13	110	4.5	53
Iran	41	12	115	5.6	57
Israel	23	7	14.4	3.1	74
Japan	13	6	6.2	1.8	77
Nigeria	48	18	127	6.5	49
Philippines	33	8	51	4.4	62
South Africa	33	10	86	5.0	54
UK	13	11	9.6	1.8	74
USA	16	9	10.5	1.8	75
USSR	20	11	31	2.4	69
West Germany	10	11	9.6	1.3	74
WORLD	27	11	82	3.7	62

a Annual number of births per 1,000 population
b Annual number of deaths per 1,000 population
c Infant deaths per 1,000 live births
d Average number of children born to a women during her lifetime

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *1986 World Population Data Sheet.*

ETHNIC GROUPS

(In Percent)

Central America	
Costa Rica	Spanish (with Mestizo minority)
Cuba	Spanish, African
Dominican Republic	Caucasian 16%, Mulatto 73%, Negro 11%
El Salvador	Mestizo 89%, Indian 10%, Caucasian 1%
Guatemala	Indian 54%, Mestizo 42%, White 4%
Haiti	African descent 95%
Honduras	Mestizo 90%, European, Negro, Indian
Mexico	Mestizo 55%, American Indian 29%, Caucasian 10%
Nicaragua	Mestizo 69%, Caucasian 17%, Negro 9%, Indian 5%
Panama	Mestizo 70%, West Indian 14%, Caucasian 10%, Indian 6%
South America	
Argentina	European 97% (Spanish, Italian), Indian, Mestizo, Arab
Bolivia	Quechua 30%, Aymara 25%, Mestizo (cholo) 25-30%, European 5-15%
Brazil	Portugese, African, and mulatto make up the vast majority; Italian, German, Japanese, Indian, Jews, Arab
Chile	Mestizo 66%, Spanish 25%, Indian 5%
Colombia	Mestizo 58%, Caucasian 20%, Mulatto 14%, Negro 4%, Indian 1%
Ecuador	Mestizo 55%, Indian 25%, Spanish 10%, African 10%
Paraguay	Mestizo 95%, small Caucasian, Indian, Negro minorities
Peru	Indian 45%, Mestizo 37%, Caucasian 15%, Black, Asian
Uruguay	Caucasian (Iberians, Italians) 89%, Mestizo 10%, Mulatto, and Negro
Venezuela	Mestizo 69%, White (Spanish, Portugese, Italian) 20%, Negro 9%, Indian 2%

Data from *The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1986*. Pp. 535-621.

PERCENT OF POPULATION UNDER 15/OVER 64

The percent of the total population under age 15 and over age 64, i.e. in the "dependent" ages, represent the economic burden carried by the population of the working age.

Others

Belize	44/44	Guyana	37/4
Suriname	40/4		
Canada	22/10	Nigeria	48/2
China	34/5	Philippines	41/3
East Germany	19/14	South Africa	38/4
Egypt	39/4	UK	20/15
India	39/3	USA	22/12
Iran	43/3	USSR	25/10
Israel	33/9	West Germany	35/6
Japan	22/10		

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *1986 World Population Data Sheet.*

ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Type: democratic republic

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; constitution adopted 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Costa Rica; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—President (head of government and chief of state), elected for a single four-year term; two vice presidents; legislative—57-delegate unicameral Legislative Assembly elected at four-year intervals; judiciary—Supreme Court of Justice (17 magistrates elected by Legislative Assembly at eight-year intervals)

CUBA

Type: Communist state

Legal system: based on Spanish and American law, with large elements of Communist legal theory; Fundamental Law of 1959 replaced constitution of 1940; a new constitution was approved at the Cuban Communist Party's First Party Congress in December 1975 and by a popular referendum, which took place on 15 February 1976; portions of the new constitution were put into effect on 24 February 1976, by means of a Constitutional Transition Law, and the entire constitution became effective on 2 December 1976; legal education at Universities of Havana, Oriente, and Las Villas; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive; legislature (National Assembly of the People's Power); controlled judiciary

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Type: republic

Legal system: based on French civil codes; 1966 constitution

Branches: President popularly elected for a four-year term; bicameral legislature (National Congress—27-seat Senate and 120-seat Chamber of Deputies elected for four-year terms); Supreme Court

EL SALVADOR

Type: republic

Legal system: based on Spanish law, with traces of common law; new constitution enacted in December 1983; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of El Salvador; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: Legislative Assembly (60 seats), Executive, Supreme Court

GUATEMALA

Type: republic

Legal system: civil law system; constitution came into effect 1966 but suspended following March 1982 coup; Constituent Assembly elected in July 1984 currently drafting new constitution and other electoral laws in anticipation of national elections later this year; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of San Carlos of Guatemala; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: traditionally dominant executive; unicameral legislature (National Congress) abolished 23 March 1982; power vested in Office of President; seven-member (minimum) Supreme Court

HAITI

Type: republic

Legal system: based on Roman civil law system; constitution adopted 1964 and amended 1971 and 1983; legal education at State University in Port-au-Prince and private law colleges in Cap-Haïtien, Les Cayes, Gonaïves, and Jérémie; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: lifetime President; unicameral legislature (59-member National Assembly) has very limited powers; judiciary appointed by President

HONDURAS

Type: republic

Legal system: rooted in Roman and Spanish civil law; some influence of English common law; new constitution became effective in January 1982; the nine Supreme Court justices are appointed by Congress; legal education at University of Honduras in Tegucigalpa; accepts ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: constitution provides for elected President, unicameral legislature (82-member National Congress), and national judicial branch

MEXICO

Type: federal republic operating in fact under a centralized government

Legal system: mixture of US constitutional theory and civil law system; constitution established in 1917; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: dominant executive, bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate, Federal Chamber of Deputies), Supreme Court

NICARAGUA

Type: republic

Legal system: the Sandinista-appointed Government of National Reconstruction revoked the constitution of 1974 and issued a Fundamental Statute and a Program of the Government of National Reconstruction to guide its actions until a new constitution is drafted by the recently elected National Assembly

Branches: executive and administrative responsibility formally reside in the President, Vice President, and Cabinet; in reality, the nine-member National Directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) shares power with and dominates the executive; National Assembly was elected in November 1984 and inaugurated in January 1985 with the mandate to draft a new constitution; the country's highest judicial authority is the Sandinista-appointed Supreme Court, comprised of seven members

PANAMA

Type: centralized republic

Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted in 1972, but major reforms adopted in April 1983; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Panama; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: under April 1983 reforms, a President, two Vice Presidents, and a 67-member Legislative Assembly are elected by popular vote for 5-year terms; Supreme Court of Justice is appointed by the Cabinet, subject to legislative approval, for a 10-year period

Source: Central Intelligence Agency. *The World Fact Book 1985.*

continued →

ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS continued

SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA

Type: republic; changed from military to civilian government in December 1983

Legal system: mixture of US and West European legal systems; constitution adopted 1853 is in effect; legal education at University of Buenos Aires and other public and private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive (President, Vice President, Cabinet); legislative (National Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies); national judiciary

BOLIVIA

Type: republic

Legal system: based on Spanish law and Code Napoleon; constitution adopted 1967; constitution in force except where contrary to dispositions dictated by governments since 1969; legal education at University of San Andrés and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive; bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate and Chamber of Deputies); Congress began meeting again in October 1982; judiciary

BRAZIL

Type: federal republic; military-backed presidential regime since April 1964

Legal system: based on Latin codes; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted 1967 and extensively amended in 1969; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: strong executive with very broad powers; bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies; powers of the two bodies have been sharply reduced); 11-man Supreme Court

CHILE

Type: republic

Legal system: based on Code 1857 derived from Spanish law and subsequent codes influenced by French and Austrian law; current constitution came into effect in March 1981; the constitution provides for continued direct rule until 1989, with a phased return to full civilian rule by 1997; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Chile, Catholic University, and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: four-man Military-Police Junta, which exercises constituent and legislative powers and has delegated executive powers to President of Junta; the President has announced a plan for transition from military to civilian rule by 1989; National Congress (Senate, House of Representatives) dissolved; civilian judiciary remains

COLOMBIA

Type: republic; executive branch dominates government structure

Legal system: based on Spanish law; religious courts regulate marriage and divorce; constitution decreed in 1886, amendments codified in 1946 and 1968; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: President, bicameral legislature (Parliament—Senate, House of Representatives), judiciary

ECUADOR

Type: republic

Legal system: based on civil law system; progressive new constitution passed in January 1978 referendum; came into effect following the installation of a new civilian government in August 1979; legal education at four state and two private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive; unicameral legislature (Chamber of Representatives); independent judiciary

PARAGUAY

Type: republic; under authoritarian rule

Legal system: based on Argentine codes, Roman law, and French codes; constitution promulgated 1967; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at National University of Asunción and Catholic University of Our Lady of the Assumption; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President heads executive; bicameral legislature (Senate, Chamber of Deputies); judiciary headed by Supreme Court

PERU

Type: republic

Legal system: based on civil law system; 1979 constitution reestablished civilian government with a popularly elected president and bicameral legislature; legal education at the National Universities in Lima, Trujillo, Arequipa, and Cuzco; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive, judicial, bicameral legislature (Senate, Chamber of Deputies)

URUGUAY

Type: republic

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; most recent constitution implemented 1967 but large portions are currently in suspension and the whole is under study for revision; legal education at University of the Republic in Montevideo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive, headed by President; bicameral National Congress (Senate and House of Deputies); national judiciary headed by court of justice

VENEZUELA

Type: republic

Legal system: based on Napoleonic code; constitution promulgated 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Cassation Court only; dual court system, state and federal; legal education at Central University of Venezuela; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive (President), bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies); judiciary

Source: Central Intelligence Agency. *The World Fact Book 1985.*

POLITICAL DEPENDENCE, INDEPENDENCE, AND INTERNATIONAL MEMBERSHIPS OF THE 20 LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

(1983)

Independent Countries[1]	As Result of War[2] Declared	War[2] Won	Special Circumstances	Memberships OAS	IDB	LAL	ECLA	ALADI	AG	CACM	CBI-IB
A. ARGENTINA	1810	1816[a]		A	A	A	A	A			
B. BOLIVIA	1809	1825[a]		B	B	B	B	B	B		
C. BRAZIL			1822[b]	C	C	C	C	C			
D. CHILE	1810	1818[a]		D	D	D	D	D[5]			
E. COLOMBIA	1810	1824[a]	1830[e]	E	E	E	E	E	E		
F. COSTA RICA		1821[c]	1838[d]	F	F	F				F	F
G. CUBA		1898[a]	1902[i]	G[4]		G					
H. DOMINICAN REP.[3]		1821[a]	1844[h]	H	H	H					H
I. ECUADOR[7]	1809	1822[a]	1830[e]	I	I	I	I	I	I		
J. EL SALVADOR		1821[c]	1841[d]	J	J	J				J	J
K. GUATEMALA		1821[c]	1839[d]	K	K	K				K	K
L. HAITI	1791	1804[k]		L	L	L					L
M. HONDURAS		1821[c]	1838[d]	M	M	M				M[6]	M
N. MEXICO	1810	1821[a]		N	N	N		N			
O. NICARAGUA		1821[c]	1838[d]	O	O	O				O	O
P. PANAMA			1903[l]	P	P	P					P
Q. PARAGUAY			1811[a]	Q	Q	Q		Q			
R. PERU	1821	1824[a,f]		R	R	R		R	I		
S. URUGUAY	1811	1814[a]	1828[l]	S	S	S		S			
T. VENEZUELA[7]	1810	1821[a,g]	1829[e]	T	T	T		T	T		

1. The three events that provided the immediate stimulation for independence were the U.S. War for Independence (1776-81); the French Revolution of 1789 proclaiming the Rights of Man and abolishing slavery for France but not its colonies—the most prosperous of which was Saint Domingue (the future Haiti); and the capture of the Spanish monarch by Napoleon Bonaparte, Spain's "ally," who placed his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain in 1808, thus breaking strong allegiances between Spain and its colonies. (The latter event occurred after France had passed through Spain, driving the monarchy of Portugal to Brazil in 1807, laying the basis for Brazil's independence once the monarchy returned to Portugal in 1821.)
2. Excludes precursor movements such as that by Tiradentes in 1788 (Brazil) or by Miranda in 1806 (Venezuela).
3. France ceded to Spain in 1795.
4. Cuba suspended from OAS in 1962.
5. Chile withdrew from AG in 1976.
6. Honduras partially withdrew from CACM in 1971.
7. Member of OPEC.

a. Won from Spain.
b. Won from Portugal.
c. Won from Spain and became part of Mexico in 1822-23.
d. Breakup of United Provinces of Central America, which existed to unite Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua from 1823 to 1841. For all practical purposes the breakup came by 1838 and attempts to revive union were militarily defeated by 1842.
e. Breakup of Gran Colombia, which existed to unite Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela from 1819 to 1830.
f. Last Spanish troops left Peru in 1826.
g. Last Spanish troops left Venezuela in 1823.
h. Won from Haiti, which governed Hispaniola or Santo Domingo (future Dominican Republic) from 1822 to 1844. Spain reoccupied from 1861 to 1865.
i. Won from the United States.
j. Won from Colombia.
k. Won from France.
l. Won from Brazil.

Source: James W. Wilkie and Adam Perkal, eds., *Statistical Abstract of Latin America*, Volume 24 (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, University of California, 1985). Table 1000, Part I.

POLITICAL DEPENDENCE, INDEPENDENCE, AND INTERNATIONAL MEMBERSHIPS OF THE 25 COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES CONSIDERED AS "ADDS" TO THE BASIC LIST OF 20

(1983)

	Independent Countries	Year of Independence	From	OAS	IDB L	ECLA L	CARICOM[1]	ECCM	OECS	CBI-IB	FAO[4]
1.	Antigua Barbuda	1981	Gr. Britain				1	1	1	1	1
2.	Bahamas	1973	Gr. Britain		2	2				2	2
3.	Barbados	1966	Gr. Britain	3	3	3	3			3	3
4.	Belize	1981	Gr. Britain				4			4	4
5.	Dominica	1978	Gr. Britain	5			5	5	5	5	5
6.	Grenada	1974	Gr. Britain	6		6	6	6	6	6	6
7.	Guyana	1966	Gr. Britain	7	7	7	7			7	7
8.	Jamaica	1962	Gr. Britain	8	8	8	8			8	8
9.	St. Kitts Nevis[2]	1983	Gr. Britain				9	9	9	9	9
10.	St. Lucia	1977	Gr. Britain	10			10	10	10	10	10
11.	St. Vincent-Grenadines	1979	Gr. Britain				11	11	11	11	11
12.	Suriname	1975	Netherlands	12	12	12				12	12
13.	Trinidad and Tobago	1962	Gr. Britain	13	13	13	13				

	Dependent Countries	Belonging to	OAS	IDB L	ICLA L	CARICOM[1]	ECCM	OECS	CBI-IB	FAO
T1.	Anguilla	Great Britain					T1			T1
T2.	Bermuda	Great Britain[3]								
T3.	British Virgin Islands	Great Britain							T3	T3
T4.	Cayman Islands	Great Britain							T4	T4
T5.	French Guiana	France								T5
T6.	Guadeloupe	France								T6
T7.	Martinique	France								T7
T8.	Montserrat	Great Britain				T8	T8	T8	T8	T8
T9.	Netherlands Antilles	Netherlands							T9	T9
T10.	Puerto Rico	United States								T10
T11.	Turks and Caicos	Great Britain							T11	T11
T12.	U.S. Virgin Islands	United States								T12

1. The Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) was established in 1973 to replace the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA), founded in 1967.
2. St. Kitts is officially known as St. Christopher.
3. Bermuda has been self-governing since 1968. Although under Great Britain, it claims Bermudian nationality.
4. Includes Falkland Islands.

Source: James W. Wilkie and Adam Perkal, eds., *Statistical Abstract of Latin America*, Volume 24 (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, University of California, 1984), Table 1000, Part II.

THREE BONDS

THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

As specified in its Charter, the Organization of American States (OAS) has the following essential purposes: to strengthen the peace and security of the Hemisphere; to prevent possible causes of difficulties and to ensure the pacific settlement of disputes that may arise among the member states; to provide for common action on the part of those states in the event of aggression; to seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them; and to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social and cultural development.

The OAS is the oldest regional society of nations in the world, dating back to the First International Conference of American States, which was held in Washington, DC, in 1890. Within the United Nations it is a regional agency. Its Charter was signed in Bogota in 1948 and amended by the Protocol of Buenos Aires, which entered into force in 1970. Today the OAS is made up of thirty-one member states. The General Secretariat of the Organization, its central and permanent organ, is situated in the city of Washington, DC.

Member States:

- Antigua & Barbuda
- Argentina
- The Bahamas
- Barbados
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Cuba
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- El Salvador
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Jamaica
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent & The Grenadines
- Suriname
- Trinidad & Tobago
- United States
- Uruguay
- Venezuela

Source: OAS

THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Inter-American Development Bank is an international financial institution established in 1959 to help accelerate economic and social development in Latin America. Its headquarters are in Washington, DC.

The Bank's original membership included 20 Western Hemisphere countries. With the subsequent entry of seven other Western Hemisphere nations and 16 from outside the region, the membership has expanded to 43 countries.

In its 26 years of operations, the Bank has become a major catalyst in mobilizing resources for the development of Latin America. It has helped to provide, secure, and organize financing for projects which represent a total investment of more than $106 billion. The Bank has also fostered a more equitable distribution of the benefits of development. It has done so through a pioneering role in financing development projects designed to improve the quality of life of the lower income sectors of the region's population.

Member Countries:

- Argentina
- Austria
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- Belgium
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Canada
- Chile
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Denmark
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- El Salvador
- Finland
- France
- Germany (FRG)
- Guatemala
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Portugal
- Spain
- Suriname
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Trinidad & Tobago
- United Kingdom
- United States
- Uruguay
- Venezuela
- Yugoslavia

Source: IDB

THE RIO TREATY (Inter-American Treaty of Mutual Assistance, known also as Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance)

Signed and ratified at Rio de Janeiro, September 2, 1947. Entered into force, December 3, 1948. Provides for peaceful settlement of disputes in the Western Hemisphere and common action against aggressors, whether American or non-American, within a defense zone encircling North and South America and including Greenland and Antarctica. Canada, Ecuador, and Nicaragua did not sign, but Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Trinidad & Tobago joined later. In 1964, signatories suspended Cuba.

Members:

- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Trinidad & Tobago
- United States
- Uruguay
- Venezuela

Source: *1986 Information Please Almanac*, pp. 143-145.

POPULATION IN LATIN AMERICA (TOTAL AND URBAN) AND GDP PER CAPITA, 1960-85

	Population							GDP Per Capita					
	Total		Urban		Average Growth Rates 1970–85			1984 Dollars			As a Per Cent OECD's[1]		
	(In Thousands of Persons)				(In Per Cent)								
Country	1960	1985	1960	1985	Total	Urban	Rural	1970	1980	1984	1970	1980	1984
Argentina	20,611	30,315	15,172	25,437	1.6	2.4	– 1.2	2,227	2,403	2,113	22.9	19.7	16.5
Bahamas	119	253	79	137	2.4	2.1	3.0	n.a.	7,444	7,200	n.a.	61.1	56.1
Barbados	230	277	66	93	1.0	1.4	0.9	2,911	3,103	2,818	29.9	25.5	22.0
Bolivia	3,294	6,423	887	3,053	2.7	3.7	2.0	593	706	509	6.1	5.8	4.0
Brazil	72,325	134,472	33,068	100,145	2.5	4.4	– 1.1	1,086	1,923	1,754	11.2	15.8	13.7
Chile	7,596	12,081	5,018	10,097	1.7	2.3	– 0.6	1,870	2,025	1,812	19.2	16.6	14.1
Colombia	17,213	29,024	8,256	22,016	2.1	3.5	– 0.9	822	1,139	1,124	8.5	9.4	8.8
Costa Rica	1,320	2,523	410	1,249	2.6	4.2	1.3	1,417	1,910	1,697	14.6	15.7	13.2
Dominican Republic	3,441	6,257	1,138	3,332	2.5	5.0	0.6	847	1,280	1,287	8.7	10.5	10.0
Ecuador	4,429	9,395	1,515	4,848	3.1	4.9	1.6	749	1,300	1,219	7.7	10.7	9.5
El Salvador	2,661	4,857	935	2,022	2.1	4.8	0.7	856	923	775	8.8	7.6	6.0
Guatemala	3,921	7,962	1,347	2,607	2.9	3.0	2.8	1,140	1,488	1,258	11.7	12.2	9.8
Guyana	604	825	160	238	1.0	2.4	0.4	790	876	719	8.1	7.2	5.6
Haiti	3,575	5,498	388	1,554	1.8	4.2	1.0	268	359	320	2.8	3.0	2.5
Honduras	1,988	4,369	438	1,740	3.2	5.4	2.1	696	810	721	7.2	6.7	5.6
Jamaica	1,682	2,331	381	1,048	1.5	1.9	1.2	2,259	1,768	1,793	23.2	14.5	14.0
Mexico	37,073	73,327	18,815	55,284	3.0	4.4	0.6	1,698	2,402	2,249	17.5	19.7	17.5
Nicaragua	1,503	3,271	622	1,855	3.4	4.0	1.1	1,294	1,004	885	13.3	8.2	6.9
Panama	1,220	2,183	441	1,238	2.3	3.6	1.0	1,617	2,183	2,197	16.6	17.9	17.1
Paraguay	1,959	3,691	605	1,620	3.2	4.2	2.5	1,104	1,850	1,764	11.4	15.2	13.7
Peru	10,385	19,696	4,630	13,250	2.6	3.8	0.9	1,134	1,232	1,065	11.7	10.1	8.3
Suriname	290	396	137	179	0.4	0.2	0.6	n.a.	2,711	2,707	n.a.	22.3	21.1
Trinidad and Tobago	842	1,184	302	584	1.4	1.0	1.9	2,268	3,165	2,862	23.3	26.0	22.3
Uruguay	2,617	3,006	2,006	2,571	0.6	0.9	– 1.3	2,035	2,598	2,183	20.9	21.3	17.0
Venezuela	7,963	17,355	5,104	13,539	2.9	4.2	– 1.1	2,735	3,041	2,534	28.1	25.0	19.7
LATIN AMERICA	**208,861**	**386,971**	**101,920**	**269,750**	**2.4**	**3.8**	**0.05**	**1,371**	**1,919**	**1,747**	**14.1**	**15.8**	**13.6**

[1] The OECD's GDP per capita in U.S. dollars at 1984 prices has been estimated at $9,726 for 1970, $12,174 for 1980 and $12,832 for 1984, based on OECD series in 1980 dollars.
n.a. Not available.
Sources: Inter-American Development Bank, based on official statistics of member countries. OECD, *Main Economic Indicators*, December 1973 and September 1985.

Reprinted from Inter-American Development Bank (Washington, D.C.) *Annual Report for 1985*. February 1986. Table 1, page 114.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA, BY COUNTRY, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1982-84, IN CONSTANT 1982 DOLLARS

Country	Total (Millions 1982 dollars)						Per capita (1982 dollars)			
	1960	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984*	1960	1970	1980	1984*
Argentina	32,679.9	49,037.2	62,112.8	55,272.9	56,901.4	58,062.8	1,585.6	2,064.9	2,222.5	1,929.2
Bahamas	n.a.	n.a.	1,546.6	1,577.5	1,601.2	1,649.4	n.a.	n.a.	6,904.4	6,677.7
Barbados	352.8	644.2	758.7	701.4	705.1	720.6	1,534.0	2,706.9	3,109.5	2,859.3
Bolivia	1,452.2	2,361.1	3,667.1	3,315.1	3,063.3	2,971.3	440.9	549.7	654.8	475.2
Brazil	51,340.4	93,368.2	212,113.8	210,750.6	204,084.1	213,267.9	709.9	1,006.4	1,782.5	1,625.7
Chile	10,733.9	16,241.3	20,850.9	18,883.6	18,770.3	19,885.2	1,413.1	1,734.6	1,877.8	1,674.1
Colombia	9,725.8	16,198.9	27,697.3	28,596.6	28,871.5	29,749.4	565.0	764.0	1,058.2	1,044.8
Costa Rica	1,263.2	2,249.4	3,893.8	3,528.4	3,611.2	3,851.0	956.9	1,313.1	1,756.3	1,565.4
Dominican Republic	2,053.1	3,368.5	6,584.8	6,963.5	7,239.2	7,282.3	596.6	787.8	1,203.4	1,193.4
Ecuador	2,577.2	4,145.3	9,726.8	10,287.8	9,944.8	10,246.2	581.9	695.5	1,208.1	1,124.1
El Salvador	1,621.9	2,807.7	3,858.4	3,340.4	3,317.2	3,366.9	609.5	793.4	855.0	707.9
Guatemala	3,299.2	5,637.1	9,769.2	9,485.3	9,232.8	9,243.8	841.4	1,082.8	1,413.2	1,194.3
Guyana	374.2	523.2	637.5	564.6	524.1	543.7	619.5	730.7	810.0	664.7
Haiti	972.1	1,053.2	1,671.9	1,562.1	1,575.5	1,603.4	271.9	248.9	333.9	299.3
Honduras	1,065.5	1,733.9	2,760.7	2,743.3	2,729.9	2,806.1	536.0	640.1	745.5	663.1
Jamaica	2,330.6	3,925.8	3,597.0	3,743.5	3,809.9	3,829.5	1,385.6	2,100.5	1,732.7	1,768.8
Mexico	40,918.0	80,595.3	152,720.8	163,965.4	155,281.3	160,716.1	1,103.7	1,574.9	2,228.1	2,086.1
Nicaragua	1,211.4	2,361.9	2,574.2	2,678.6	2,803.2	2,763.9	806.0	1,199.0	941.9	873.8
Panama	1,078.5	2,315.6	3,958.7	4,350.6	4,368.0	4,314.3	884.0	1,546.9	2,089.0	2,021.7
Paraguay	n.a.	2,344.8	5,436.4	5,852.1	5,676.5	5,840.2	n.a.	1,023.9	1,716.0	1,633.2
Peru	8,455.9	14,100.6	19,788.7	20,568.5	18,148.9	18,784.1	814.2	1,051.3	1,142.2	978.4
Suriname	n.a.	n.a.	977.5	1,017.0	1,024.6	993.9	n.a.	n.a.	2,519.2	2,516.2
Trinidad and Tobago	1,332.0	2,008.8	3,210.8	3,442.1	3,318.8	3,099.9	1,582.0	2,103.4	2,935.0	2,654.0
Uruguay	4,475.4	5,218.5	7,025.0	6,463.9	6,162.0	6,051.0	1,710.1	1,887.3	2,426.6	2,023.7
Venezuela	15,702.2	28,271.0	42,354.0	42,514.2	40,126.2	39,443.9	1,971.9	2,536.0	2,820.6	2,339.9
Latin America	**195,015.4**	**340,511.5**	**609,293.4**	**612,168.9**	**592,891.2**	**611,086.9**	**933.7**	**1,272.5**	**1,781.1**	**1,618.1**

* Preliminary estimate.
n.a. Not available.

Source: Inter-American Development Bank, *Economic and Social Progress in Latin America: External Debt: Crisis and Adjustment*, 1985 Report, Table 3, page 388.

STRUCTURE AND GROWTH OF LATIN AMERICA'S GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 1960-84

In Percent

	Agriculture and Mining				Manufacturing, Construction and Basic Services[2]				Services (Trade, Finance, Government and Other)				Total Product			
	Average Share of GDP		Average Annual Variations		Average Share of GDP		Average Annual Variations		Average Share of GDP		Average Annual Variations		Average Annual Variations		Annual Variation	
Country	1960-62	1982-84	1983	1984	1960-62	1982-84	1983	1984	1960-62	1982-84	1983	1984	1961-81	1982-84	1983	1984
Argentina	16.9	18.3	1.9	3.0	42.8	43.9	6.7	1.8	40.3	37.8	0.3	2.8	2.9	-5.2	3.4	2.4
Bahamas	n.a.	4.3	3.6	4.1	n.a.	24.8	0.6	2.5	n.a.	70.9	1.7	3.1	1.5	1.0	1.5	3.0
Barbados	25.1	9.6	4.1	10.5	28.8	28.4	1.5	-0.2	46.1	62.0	-1.2	3.3	4.0	-4.3	0.1	2.9
Bolivia	33.1	25.3	-16.2	-2.6	25.7	30.7	-5.6	-5.3	41.3	44.0	-3.6	-1.6	4.5	-8.7	-7.6	-3.0
Brazil	16.7	10.8	3.1	6.1	40.0	44.7	-5.4	5.9	43.3	44.5	-2.3	2.8	7.0	0.9	-3.2	4.5
Chile	17.9	18.1	-2.2	6.0	36.3	33.2	1.1	8.1	45.8	48.7	-1.3	5.3	3.6	-14.1	-0.7	6.3
Colombia	32.1	23.8	2.4	2.8	30.7	35.5	0.7	5.0	37.2	40.8	0.4	1.5	5.2	0.9	1.0	3.0
Costa Rica	25.8	20.1	3.9	6.8	24.2	35.8	2.3	8.6	49.9	44.1	1.7	4.3	5.4	-7.3	2.3	6.3
Dominican Republic	31.7	20.9	9.3	1.4	24.1	34.6	4.0	-0.7	44.2	44.6	1.5	1.2	6.1	1.7	3.9	0.6
Ecuador	30.2	27.0	2.1	9.3	24.2	32.3	-1.3	-0.4	45.6	40.8	-5.2	4.0	6.5	1.4	-2.0	4.0
El Salvador	32.1	25.8	-3.2	1.2	23.5	29.6	3.1	1.0	44.3	44.6	1.6	2.0	3.9	-5.6	0.8	1.5
Guatemala	30.0	25.5	-2.7	0.3	21.2	27.1	-4.3	-1.3	48.8	47.4	-1.7	0.8	5.4	-3.6	-2.7	0.1
Guyana	36.7	33.8	-14.0	14.7	25.3	27.6	-10.4	1.3	38.0	38.6	-5.1	0.9	2.4	-10.4	-9.6	5.5
Haiti	45.9	32.7	-4.6	1.4	18.6	25.5	5.9	2.4	35.6	41.7	2.3	1.7	2.5	-3.9	0.9	1.8
Honduras	35.7	32.8	2.5	2.5	24.5	27.8	-2.5	4.0	39.8	39.5	-2.8	1.4	4.7	-0.3	-1.0	2.5
Jamaica	18.7	14.1	3.5	3.5	33.4	29.8	2.8	-2.4	47.8	56.1	0.8	1.3	2.4	0.0	1.8	0.5
Mexico	19.8	13.2	1.2	2.2	29.7	38.0	-8.0	4.9	50.5	48.8	-4.9	2.8	6.9	-0.5	-5.3	3.5
Nicaragua	26.1	25.3	0.8	-10.1	25.5	35.2	2.4	-0.1	48.4	39.6	-2.8	-1.0	4.3	-1.2	-0.1	-3.1
Panama	18.3	10.0	2.7	-0.2	22.4	33.9	3.8	-4.9	59.3	56.1	-2.0	2.3	6.7	5.5	0.4	-0.4
Paraguay	12.0[a]	26.6	-2.5	5.8	7.8[a]	29.6	-3.9	2.6	13.5[a]	43.8	-2.7	1.7	6.4[b]	-1.0	-3.0	3.1
Peru	28.1	23.8	-9.1	10.2	31.9	34.9	-16.9	3.3	40.0	41.3	-9.2	2.5	4.3	0.9	-12.0	4.6
Suriname	n.a.	20.4	-2.3	-1.2	n.a.	23.6	4.1	-4.9	n.a.	56.0	2.8	-2.3	1.5[c]	2.0	2.0	-2.7
Trinidad and Tobago	11.9	13.5	-7.2	8.2	51.6	44.7	-7.0	-9.6	36.4	41.8	-4.6	-7.1	4.6	6.7	-6.0	-6.3
Uruguay	12.9	12.3	-2.6	-5.1	35.5	34.0	-10.3	-1.0	51.6	53.8	-2.0	-1.6	2.3	-9.5	-5.0	-1.8
Venezuela	33.1	13.7	-3.1	1.4	29.4	40.2	-6.8	-3.1	37.5	46.1	-5.3	-0.7	4.9	0.7	-5.6	-1.4
LATIN AMERICA	**21.3**	**14.8**	**0.5**	**3.9**	**34.7**	**39.9**	**-4.7**	**3.9**	**44.0**	**45.3**	**-3.1**	**2.4**	**5.7**	**-0.9**	**-3.2**	**3.2**

[1] At constant market prices converted to U.S. dollars of 1984 purchasing power.
[2] Basic services include electricity, gas and water, and transportation and communications.
[a] 1962-63. [b] 1962-81. [c] 1973-81. n.a. Not available. Source: Inter-American Development Bank, based on official statistics of member countries.

Reprinted from Inter-American Development Bank (Washington, D.C.) *Annual Report for 1985*. February 1986. Table 2, page 115.

PER CAPITA GNP IN U.S. DOLLARS, 1983

Central America		South America	
Costa Rica	$1,070	Argentina	$2,510
Cuba	—	Bolivia	480
Dominican Republic	1,160	Brazil	1,870
El Salvador	680	Chile	1,890
Guatemala	1,110	Colombia	1,410
Haiti	290	Ecuador	1,420
Honduras	670	Paraguay	1,320
Mexico	2,180	Peru	1,040
Nicaragua	880	Uruguay	2,470
Panama	2,110	Venezuela	3,830

The Caribbean

Antigua & Barbuda	$1,690	Grenada	$ 830	Puerto Rico	$3,800
Bahamas	4,050	Guadeloupe	—	St. Kitts-Nevis	1,320
Barbados	3,990	Jamaica	1,270	Saint Lucia	1,050
Dominica	970	Martinique	4,260	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	840
		Netherlands Antilles	—	Trinidad & Tobago	6,830

Others

Belize	$1,130	Canada	$12,280	Nigeria	$ 770
Guyana	560	China	300	Philippines	750
Suriname	3,390	East Germany	—	South Africa	2,240
		Egypt	690	UK	9,180
		India	260	USA	14,080
		Iran	—	USSR	6,760
		Israel	5,270	West Germany	11,400
		Japan	10,100		

— not available

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *1986 World Population Data Sheet.*

PER CAPITA GNP IN U.S. DOLLARS, 1983

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *1986 World Population Data Sheet*.

DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, IN 1982 OR 1983

in Percent

(Manufacturing is part of the industrial sector but its share of GDP is shown separately because it typically is the most dynamic part of the industrial sector.)

	Agriculture	Industry	(Manufacturing)	Services
Central America				
Costa Rica	23	27	..	50
Cuba	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	17	29	18	55
El Salvador	20	21	15	59
Guatemala	..	..	..	..
Haiti	..	..	..	..
Honduras	27	26	15	47
Mexico	8	40	22	52
Nicaragua	22	32	26	47
Panama	..	..	..	..
South America				
Argentina	12	39	28	49
Bolivia	23	26	16	52
Brazil	12	35	27	53
Chile	10	36	20	55
Colombia	20	28	17	51
Ecuador	14	40	18	46
Paraguay	26	26	16	48
Peru	8	41	26	51
Uruguay	12	28	..	60
Venezuela	7	40	17	53
Others				
Canada	3	29	16	68
China	37	45	..	18
East Germany	..	..	..	..
Egypt	20	33	..	47
India	36	26	15	38
Iran	..	..	..	..
Israel	6	27	..	67
Japan	4	42	30	55
Nigeria	26	34	5	40
Philippines	22	36	25	42
South Africa	..	..	..	..
UK	2	32	18	66
USA	2	32	21	66
USSR	..	..	..	..
West Germany	2	46	36	52

.. Not Available

Data from The World Bank. *World Development Report 1985*. Table 3.

STRUCTURE AND GROWTH OF EXPENDITURE OF LATIN AMERICA'S GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 1960-84

In Percent

Country	Consumption				Investment				Exports				Imports			
	Average Share of GDP		Average Annual Variations		Average Share of GDP		Average Annual Variations		Average Share of GDP		Average Annual Variations		Average Share of GDP		Average Annual Variations	
	1960-62	1982-84	1983	1984	1960-62	1982-84	1983	1984	1960-62	1982-84	1983	1984	1960-62	1982-84	1983	1984
Argentina	83.3	80.4	4.0	6.3	19.9	14.7	-8.5	-13.4	8.0	14.1	8.4	-0.7	11.2	9.2	-4.7	6.3
Bahamas	n.a.	69.6[b]	1.5	n.a.	n.a.	10.2[b]	1.2	n.a.	n.a.	87.4[b]	1.5	n.a.	n.a.	67.2[b]	1.5	n.a.
Barbados	99.5	54.2[b]	0.3	n.a.	19.5	29.6[b]	0.3	n.a.	33.4	78.0[b]	0.4	n.a.	52.5	61.8[b]	n.a.	n.a.
Bolivia	85.5	88.4[b]	-7.5	n.a.	13.2	4.7[b]	-25.1	n.a.	19.4	17.4[b]	-5.4	n.a.	18.1	10.5[b]	-11.5	n.a.
Brazil	79.1	74.2	-2.2	3.5	21.3	21.6	-10.8	-4.3	6.6	9.8	5.0	22.8	7.0	5.6	-9.1	-11.1
Chile	93.5	85.9	-3.0	1.3	14.8	11.9	-17.6	75.5	12.1	25.2	0.6	6.8	20.5	23.0	-15.1	16.5
Colombia	78.6	83.9	0.1	1.1	21.0	21.5	-4.4	-3.4	18.2	13.6	-0.4	7.0	17.8	18.9	-9.3	-10.0
Costa Rica	86.3	73.4	4.3	6.3	18.1	17.7	24.9	23.3	21.8	39.1	-1.8	4.2	26.2	30.2	13.6	13.4
Dominican Republic	83.2	83.5	3.9	-0.3	9.5	19.5	2.5	1.1	23.2	16.9	4.8	4.0	15.9	19.9	3.1	-8.7
Ecuador	88.8	83.4	-3.6	2.4	19.0	19.8	-33.6	9.6	15.8	21.2	4.4	11.1	23.7	24.4	-25.8	9.0
El Salvador	87.7	89.4	0.9	4.3	13.6	11.8	-8.5	3.0	22.1	22.3	18.6	-8.3	23.4	23.5	12.8	2.6
Guatemala	90.7	84.3	-1.1	1.0	9.7	9.7	-18.4	-2.3	14.4	15.9	-10.9	-1.8	14.8	9.9	-19.5	2.3
Guyana	86.5	74.7	-6.9	6.2	29.1	25.4	1.6	-12.0	63.2	46.0	-7.6	-1.9	78.8	46.1	-2.4	-6.8
Haiti	85.8	90.5	1.8	1.6	6.1	18.1	5.4	1.5	21.3	31.2	4.0	4.5	13.2	39.8	7.7	3.3
Honduras	88.7	84.8	-1.6	-1.2	13.0	15.0	5.9	28.1	20.7	27.3	5.0	6.0	22.4	27.1	4.5	6.7
Jamaica	73.9	93.9[c]	n.a.	n.a.	26.8	14.2[c]	n.a.	n.a.	37.0	27.9[c]	n.a.	n.a.	37.8	36.0[c]	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	81.4	77.5	-6.8	3.3	18.4	18.6	-25.1	5.6	8.7	11.7	11.5	10.7	8.5	7.8	-41.7	21.0
Nicaragua	86.4	88.0	1.1	3.7	15.5	20.4	11.2	-2.0	24.3	23.0	5.8	-18.4	26.2	31.3	16.3	4.1
Panama	81.6	74.1	2.5	8.1	18.9	18.8	-20.8	-9.1	34.6	40.6	-0.8	-6.3	35.1	33.5	-10.2	6.7
Paraguay	88.8[a]	83.3	-1.1	4.0	2.8[a]	22.4	-18.2	-4.6	4.9[a]	12.1	-15.3	33.4	3.1[a]	17.8	-22.6	17.8
Peru	70.9	80.5	-9.7	1.2	18.2	16.4	-33.2	-2.5	24.0	17.9	-11.5	5.2	13.0	14.8	-25.0	-20.1
Suriname	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Trinidad and Tobago	85.8	93.2[b]	-3.6	n.a.	27.3	13.8[b]	-3.6	n.a.	67.0	31.4[b]	-3.6	n.a.	80.1	38.4[b]	-3.6	n.a.
Uruguay	95.6	87.0	-8.9	-1.3	12.9	11.4	-33.1	-18.8	10.3	20.7	15.3	-0.3	18.7	19.1	-23.3	-7.5
Venezuela	62.7	92.8[b]	-7.3	n.a.	21.2	24.8[b]	-51.3	n.a.	34.4	10.7[b]	2.0	n.a.	18.3	28.3[b]	-48.6	n.a.
LATIN AMERICA	**80.4**	**79.2**	**-3.3**	**3.0**	**19.2**	**19.0**	**-19.4**	**-0.3**	**13.3**	**13.4**	**4.3**	**9.1**	**12.9**	**11.6**	**-23.4**	**1.6**

[1] At constant market prices converted to U.S. dollars of 1984 purchasing power.
[a] 1962-63. [b] 1982-83. [c] 1982 only.
n.a. Not available.
Source: Inter-American Development Bank, based on official statistics of the member countries.

Reprinted from Inter-American Development Bank (Washington, D.C.) *Annual Report for 1985*. February 1986. Table 3, page 116.

MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY

	Major Industries	Exports
Central America		
Costa Rica	food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, fertilizer	$900 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); coffee, bananas, beef, sugar, cocoa
Cuba	sugar milling, petroleum refining, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, paper and wood products, metals, cement	$6.4 billion (f.o.b., 1983); sugar, nickel, shellfish, tobacco, coffee
Dominican Republic	tourism, sugar processing, nickel mining, gold mining, textiles, cement	$781.7 million (f.o.b., 1983); sugar, nickel, coffee, tobacco, cocoa
El Salvador	food processing, textiles, clothing, petroleum products	$737 million (f.o.b., 1983); coffee, cotton, sugar
Guatemala	food processing, textiles and clothing, furniture, chemicals, nonmetallic minerals, metals	$1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1983); coffee, cotton, sugar, bananas, meat
Haiti	sugar refining, textiles, flour milling, cement manufacturing, bausite mining, tourism, light assembly industries	$167.6 million (f.o.b., 1983); coffee, light industrial products, bauxite, essential oils, sisal
Honduras	agricultural processing, textiles, clothing, wood products	$675 million (f.o.b., 1983); bananas, coffee, lumber, meat, petroleum products
Mexico	processing of food, beverages, and tobacco; chemicals, basic metals and metal products, petroleum products, mining, textiles and clothing, transport equipment	$21.399 billion (f.o.b., 1983); cotton, coffee, nonferrous minerals (including lead and zinc), shrimp, petroleum, sulphur, salt, cattle and meat, fresh fruit, tomatoes, machinery and equipment
Nicaragua	food processing, chemicals, metal products, textiles and clothing, petroleum, beverages	$390 million (f.o.b., 1984); cotton, coffee, chemical products, meat, sugar
Panama	food processing; beverages, petroleum products, construction materials, clothing, paper products	$347 million (f.o.b., 1983); petroleum products, bananas, shrimp, sugar
South America		
Argentina	food processing (especially meat packing), motor vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals, printing, metallurgy	$7.8 billion (f.o.b., 1983); meat, corn, wheat, wool, hides, oilseed

Data from Central Intelligence Agency. *The World Factbook 1985.*

continued →

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MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY continued

	Major Industries	Exports
Bolivia	mining, smelting, petroleum refining, food processing, textiles, clothing	$778 million (f.o.b., 1983); natural gas, tin, silver, tungsten, zinc, antimony, lead, bismuth, gold, coffee, sugar, cotton
Brazil	textiles and other consumer goods, chemicals, cement, lumber, steel, motor vehicles, other metalworking industries, capital goods	$21.9 billion (f.o.b., 1983); soybeans, coffee, transport equipment, iron ore, steel products, chemicals, machinery, orange juice, shoes, sugar
Chile	copper, other minerals, foodstuffs, fish processing, iron and steel, pulp, paper, and forestry products	$3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1983); copper, molybdenum, iron ore, paper products, fishmeal, fruits, wood products
Colombia	textiles, food processing, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, metal products, cement	$3.0 billion (f.o.b., 1983); coffee, fuel oil, cotton, tobacco, sugar, textiles, cattle and hides, bananas, fresh cut flowers
Ecuador	food processing, textiles, chemicals, fishing, petroleum	$2.365 billion (f.o.b., 1983); petroleum exports $1.750 billion; bananas, coffee, cocoa, fish products
Paraguay	meat packing, oilseed crushing, milling, brewing, textiles, light consumer goods, cement	$326 million (f.o.b., 1983); cotton, oilseeds, meat products, tobacco, timber, coffee, essential oils, tung oil
Peru	mining of metals, petroleum, fishing, textiles and clothing, food processing, cement, auto assembly, steel, shipbuilding, metal fabrication	$3.0 billion (f.o.b., 1983); copper, fish and fish products, silver, iron, copper, sugar, lead, zinc, petroleum, coffee
Uruguay	meat processing, wool and hides, textiles, footwear, leather apparel, tires, cement, fishing, petroleum refining	$1.256 billion (f.o.b., 1982); wool, hides, meats, textiles, leather products, fish, rice, furs
Venezuela	petroleum, iron-ore mining, construction, food processing, textiles	$15.7 billion (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.); petroleum (95%), iron ore

Data from Central Intelligence Agency. *The World Factbook 1985.*

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTS, 1982 OR 1981

	Percentage Share of Merchandise Imports				
	Food	Fuels	Other Primary Commodities	Machinery & Transport Equipment	Others Manufactures
Central America					
Costa Rica	9	20	3	15	53
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	16	34	3	19	29
El Salvador	18	25	3	12	42
Guatemala	6	38	3	16	37
Haiti	26	12	4	21	37
Honduras	10	22	2	20	46
Mexico	10	12	2	45	31
Nicaragua	12	23	1	23	40
Panama	9	27	1	26	37
South America					
Argentina	4	13	9	35	38
Bolivia	12	2	1	45	40
Brazil	8	54	4	17	17
Chile	12	15	3	37	33
Colombia	11	12	5	39	33
Ecuador	5	2	5	43	45
Paraguay	13	24	(.)	37	26
Peru	18	2	3	44	34
Uruguay	7	32	5	32	25
Venezuela	17	1	4	43	35

(.) = less than one percent
.. = not available

Data from The World Bank. *1985 World Development Report*. Table 11

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 1982 OR 1981

	Percentage Share of Merchandise Exports				
	Fuels Minerals and Metals	Other Primary Commodities	Textiles and Clothing	Machinery & Transport Equipment	Other Manufactures
Central America					
Costa Rica	1	71	3	4	21
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	1	82	(.)	3	13
El Salvador	5	55	15	3	22
Guatemala	2	69	5	2	22
Haiti	..	..	..	..	..
Honduras	4	87	2	(.)	7
Mexico	78	10	1	4	7
Nicaragua	1	91	(.)	(.)	7
Panama	23	64	6	(.)	7
South America					
Argentina	9	67	1	7	16
Bolivia	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	18	43	3	17	19
Chile	65	27	(.)	3	5
Colombia	8	68	7	3	15
Ecuador	64	33	(.)	1	2
Paraguay	..	..	..	..	..
Peru	69	17	8	1	2
Uruguay	(.)	67	13	1	18
Venezuela	97	(.)	(.)	1	2

(.) = less than one percent
.. = not available

Data from The World Bank, *1985 World Development Report*, Table 10.

CENTRAL AMERICA'S MAJOR TRADE PARTNERS

COSTA RICA
Major trade partners: exports—35% US, 27% CACM, 10% FRG; imports—36% US, 17% CACM, 12% Japan, 4% FRG (1980)

CUBA
Major trade partners: exports—70% USSR, 16% other Communist countries; imports 68% USSR, 19% other Communist countries (1983)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Major trade partners: exports—46% US, including Puerto Rico (1980); imports—45% US, including Puerto Rico (1980)

EL SALVADOR
Major trade partners: exports—33% US, 15% FRG, 12% Guatemala; imports—39% US, 18% Guatemala, 9% Mexico

GUATEMALA
Major trade partners: exports (1983)—30% US, 17% El Salvador, 6% Honduras, 5% Costa Rica; imports (1983)—33% US, 10% El Salvador, 8% Netherland Antilles, 7% Mexico, 7% Venezuela

HAITI
Major trade partners: exports—59% US; imports—45% US (1978)

HONDURAS
Major trade partners: exports—54% US, 8% CACM, 6% Japan, 5% FRG (1983); imports—47% US, 11% CACM, 6% Japan, 5% Trinidad and Tobago (1983)

MEXICO
Major trade partners: exports—58% US, 19% EC, 7% Japan (1983); imports—60% US, 19% EC, 4% Japan

NICARAGUA
Major trade partners: exports—29% EC, 22% US, 14% CACM, 12% Japan, 6% CEMA, 24% other; imports—20% Mexico, 19% US, 15% CACM, 14% EC, 8% CEMA, 24% other (1982)

PANAMA
Major trade partners: exports—39% US, 10% Mexico, 7% Switzerland, 5% FRG; imports—31% Japan, 20% US, 5% Venezuela, 5% Mexico (1983)

CACM = Central American Common Market (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua)
EC = European Community
FRG = Federal Republic of Germany
CEMA = Council for Mutual Economic Assistance

Source: Central Intelligence Agency. *The World Factbook 1985.*

SOUTH AMERICA'S MAJOR TRADE PARTNERS

ARGENTINA
Major trade partners: (1983) exports—20% USSR, 9% Brazil, 9% Netherlands, 9% US, 6% Italy, 6% FRG, 5% Japan, 2% Spain; imports—22% US, 10% Brazil, 10% FRG, 6% Japan, 6% Italy, 2% Chile

BOLIVIA
Major trade partners: exports—Argentina 48%, US 21%, EC 17%, Communist bloc 8%; imports—US 31%, EC 19%, Argentina 12%, Japan 11%, Brazil 10%, Communist bloc 10% (1983 prelim.)

BRAZIL
Major trade partners: exports—23% US, 7% Japan, 6% Netherlands, 5% FRG, 5% Italy, 4% France (1983 est.); imports—16% US, 14% Saudi Arabia, 13% Iraq, 5% Mexico, 5% FRG, 4% Venezuela, 4% Japan (1983)

CHILE
Major trade partners: exports—28% US, 13% FRG, 9% Japan, 5% UK, 4% Brazil (1983); imports—24% US, 6% Brazil, 6% FRG, 5% Japan, 2% Venezuela (1983)

COLOMBIA
Major trade partners: exports—29% US, 18% FRG, 7% Venezuela, 5% Italy, 4.5% Japan; imports—35% US, 11% Japan, 7% Venezuela, 6% FRG, 3% France, 2.5% Spain, 1% Ecuador (1983)

ECUADOR
Major trade partners: exports (1982)—52% US, 25% Latin America and Caribbean, 1% Japan, 1% Italy, 1% FRG; imports (1982) 45% US, 15% Latin America and Caribbean, 12% Japan (1982)

PARAGUAY
Major trade partners: exports—21% Brazil, 14% Netherlands, 12% Argentina, 12% FRG, 9% US, 7% Switzerland, 2% Japan; imports—28% Brazil, 19% Argentina, 7% FRG, 6% US, 5% Japan, 5% UK (1983)

PERU
Major trade partners: exports—36% US, 15% Japan, 5% UK, 3% Italy, 3% Germany, 3% France, 3% Belgium (1983); imports—40% US, 8% Japan, 8% Germany, 4% France, 3.5% Italy (1983)

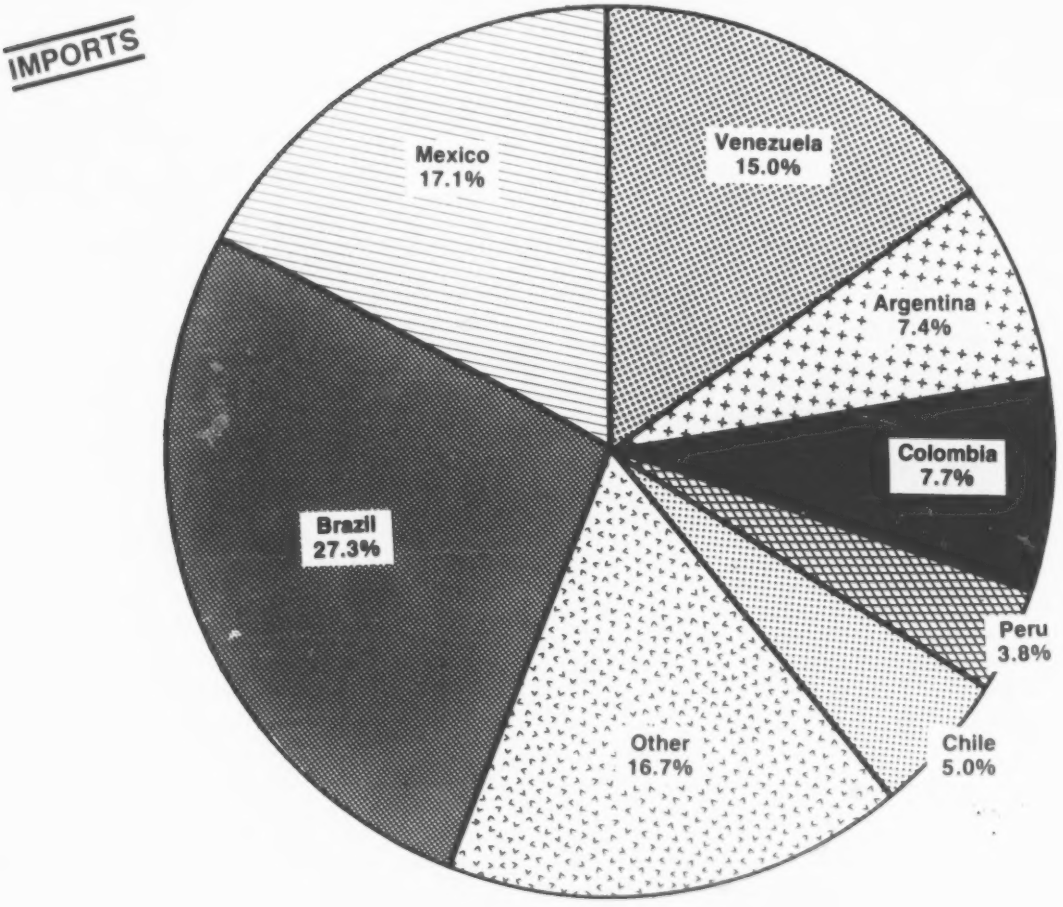
URUGUAY
Major trade partners: exports—22% LAIA; 21% EC, 8% US, imports—39% LAIA (13% Brazil, 11% Argentina), 15% EC, 7% US (1981)

VENEZUELA
Major trade partners: imports—44% US, 7.4% Japan, 4.7% Italy, 4.5% FRG; exports—25% US, 9.5% Canada (1981)

EC = European Community
FRG = Federal Republic of Germany

Source: Central Intelligence Agency. *The World Factbook 1985.*

FOR THE THREE YEARS, 1982-1984, SEVEN COUNTRIES ACCOUNTED FOR 83.3% OF THE DOLLAR VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO LATIN AMERICA



Total Value of Imports for the 19 Countries Listed Below
For the Years 1982-1984: US$194,647,100

The 20 countries of:

(less Cuba)

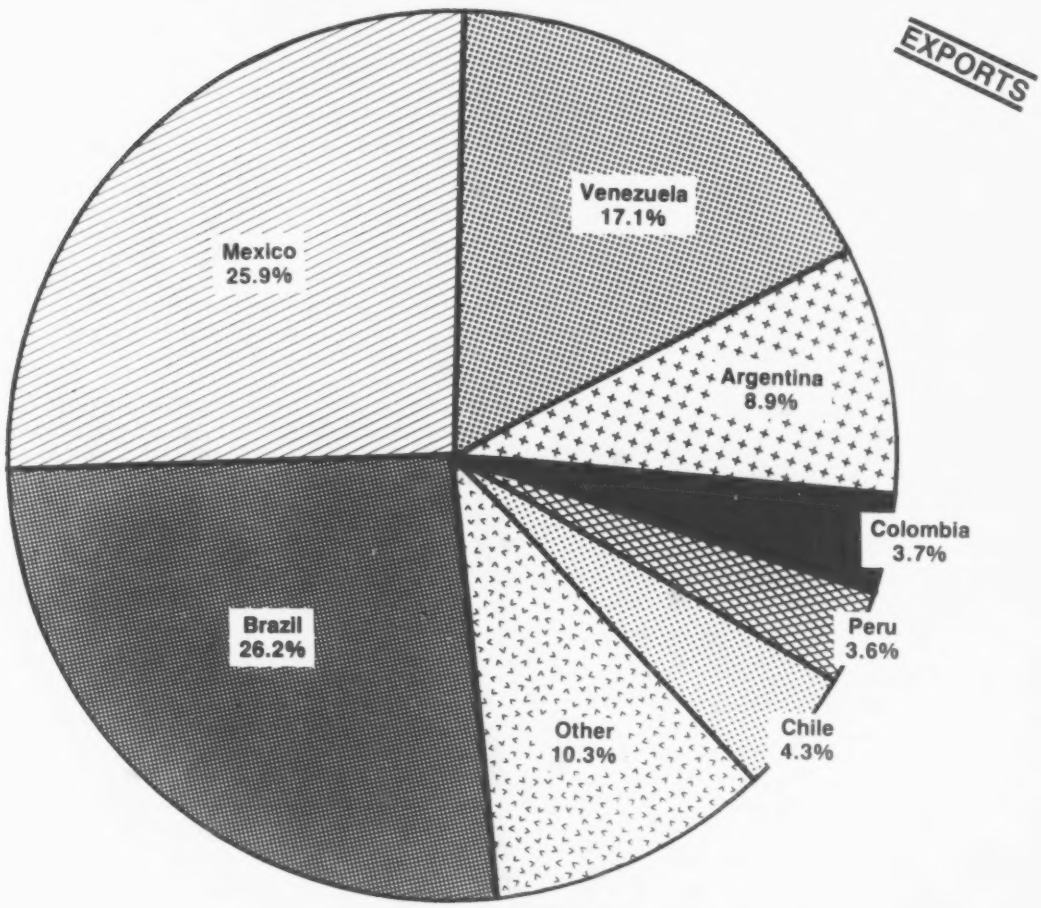
Costa Rica	Argentina
~~Cuba~~	Bolivia
Dominican Republic	Brazil
El Salvador	Chile
Guatemala	Colombia
Haiti	Ecuador
Honduras	Paraguay
Mexico	Peru
Nicaragua	Uruguay
Panama	Venezuela

No figures were available for Haiti.

1983 and 1984 figures for Honduras are not included. In 1982 it imported $700.5 million.

LATIN AMERICA TODAY chart. Data from *Statistical Bulletin of the OAS*. Vol. 7, No. 1-4 January-December 1985. Table A-9.

FOR THE THREE YEARS, 1982-1984, SEVEN COUNTRIES ACCOUNTED FOR 90.3% OF THE DOLLAR VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM LATIN AMERICA



Total Value of Exports for the 19 Countries Listed Below For the Years 1982-1984: US$263,349,900

The 20 countries of:

(less Cuba)

Costa Rica	Argentina
~~Cuba~~	Bolivia
Dominican Republic	Brazil
El Salvador	Chile
Guatemala	Colombia
Haiti	Ecuador
Honduras	Paraguay
Mexico	Peru
Nicaragua	Uruguay
Panama	Venezuela

1984 figure for Haiti is not included. In 1982 it exported $177.7 million and in 1983 it exported $166.0 million.

1983 and 1984 figures for Honduras are not included. In 1982 it exported $659.5 million.

LATIN AMERICA TODAY chart. Data from *Statistical Bulletin of the OAS*. Vol. 7, No. 1-4 January-December 1985. Table A-8.

LATIN AMERICA TODAY
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ORIGIN OF LATIN AMERICA IMPORTS, 1961-63 AND 1981-83

in Percent

Country	Average 1961-63							Average 1981-83						
	United States	European Economic Community[1]	Japan	Canada	Middle East	Latin America[2]	Other Countries	United States	European Economic Community[1]	Japan	Canada	Middle East[3]	Latin America[2]	Other Countries
Argentina	26.8	39.5	3.9	2.6	—	12.7	14.5	22.2	24.6	8.9	1.3	2.5	26.1	14.4
Bahamas	56.4	22.1	0.2	6.1	—	9.0	—	32.1	15.8	1.4	1.6	9.8	5.0	33.3
Barbados	14.7	44.5	1.8	10.5	—	10.4	18.1	27.5	10.9	2.8	4.6	—	13.9	40.3
Bolivia	43.6	27.6	7.3	0.3	—	15.1	6.1	25.8	17.0	9.9	1.0	—	36.3	10.0
Brazil	32.3	24.5	4.6	1.7	4.8	15.0	17.1	15.7	12.8	4.8	2.8	32.4	15.3	16.2
Chile	37.9	30.1	2.8	0.1	1.1	19.3	8.7	25.6	16.6	8.4	1.7	1.8	24.1	21.8
Colombia	51.8	26.2	3.2	2.0	—	5.6	11.2	36.4	16.2	11.3	4.0	0.1	20.5	11.5
Costa Rica	47.3	26.4	7.0	3.3	0.1	9.0	6.9	35.7	11.2	6.8	1.9	0.1	35.7	8.6
Dominican Republic	47.4	28.0	6.8	6.0	0.1	2.7	9.0	39.9	7.5	5.2	2.6	—	35.0	9.8
Ecuador	43.8	33.5	3.5	3.5	0.1	7.4	8.2	35.7	19.2	11.5	3.1	—	15.1	15.4
El Salvador	36.5	29.9	6.9	2.1	—	21.4	3.2	28.5	12.3	3.4	1.6	—	47.8	6.4
Guatemala	47.8	24.9	5.2	2.0	0.1	11.2	8.8	32.8	12.2	6.2	0.7	—	33.5	14.6
Guyana	21.2	45.9	2.2	7.6	—	13.0	10.1	26.2	21.9	1.9	4.1	—	44.0	1.9
Haiti	57.9	23.2	0.2	2.6	—	2.5	13.6	65.6	13.4	4.8	3.4	—	9.3	3.5
Honduras	50.1	15.2	7.7	1.3	—	14.8	10.9	43.6	12.7	6.6	1.7	—	30.4	5.0
Jamaica	27.7	43.0	3.4	10.6	—	7.4	7.9	39.5	15.8	3.5	5.1	0.1	19.1	16.9
Mexico	69.1	18.1	1.8	3.2	—	1.3	6.5	61.9	13.7	5.1	2.1	0.1	4.5	12.6
Nicaragua	49.4	21.2	5.9	2.3	—	13.2	8.0	23.7	12.7	2.4	2.2	0.1	47.2	11.7
Panama	47.7	14.8	3.2	1.3	0.2	12.4	20.4	34.5	7.2	7.3	1.0	2.7	31.6	15.7
Paraguay	25.2	24.5	8.3	—	—	22.4	19.6	8.9	17.5	6.1	0.1	0.7	50.5	16.2
Peru	40.3	30.9	5.3	2.3	0.1	13.4	7.7	36.8	19.4	9.3	2.4	0.2	14.4	17.6
Suriname	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31.9	22.5	7.3	0.5	—	32.3	5.5
Trinidad and Tobago	13.3	27.0	1.1	4.8	20.4	26.6	6.8	23.4	10.9	5.2	3.1	9.6	6.3	41.5
Uruguay	19.0	37.8	1.5	1.5	5.3	21.6	13.3	10.3	15.4	3.7	1.0	4.2	43.9	21.6
Venezuela	53.5	28.1	4.1	4.4	0.1	2.6	7.2	47.5	20.8	8.5	4.7	0.1	9.5	8.9
LATIN AMERICA	**41.8**	**28.1**	**3.7**	**3.0**	**1.8**	**10.7**	**10.9**	**34.5**	**15.5**	**6.5**	**2.7**	**8.8**	**16.3**	**15.8**

[1] Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom.
[2] Member countries of the IDB.
[3] Includes also the following petroleum exporting countries Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates.
n.a. Not available.
Source: International Monetary Fund. *Direction of Trade Statistics* tapes, November 1985.

89

Reprinted from Inter-American Development Bank (Washington, D.C.) *Annual Report for 1985*, February 1986, Table 9, page 122.

30

LATIN AMERICA TODAY
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DESTINATION OF LATIN AMERICAN EXPORTS, 1961-63 AND 1981-83

In Percent

Country	Average 1961-63							Average 1981-83						
	United States	European Economic Community[1]	Japan	Canada	Middle East	Latin America[2]	Other Countries	United States	European Economic Community[1]	Japan	Canada	Middle East[3]	Latin America[2]	Other Countries
Argentina	9.1	60.1	3.5	0.4	0.4	13.1	13.4	10.9	21.5	3.4	0.6	5.3	18.0	40.3
Bahamas	91.7	5.5	—	1.8	—	1.0	—	78.2	13.4	1.4	3.1	0.0	2.2	1.7
Barbados	6.7	53.5	—	13.8	—	1.2	24.8	27.7	5.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	13.3	52.0
Bolivia	31.7	58.9	2.4	—	—	5.4	1.6	25.7	17.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	49.2	6.4
Brazil	39.3	31.0	2.6	1.6	0.7	6.4	18.4	20.5	26.2	6.1	1.3	6.0	15.0	24.9
Chile	35.7	42.1	6.3	0.1	0.1	8.9	6.8	21.7	32.2	10.7	2.1	2.5	17.8	13.0
Colombia	56.7	24.8	0.8	1.7	—	6.5	9.5	26.6	35.9	4.5	1.3	0.2	16.8	14.8
Costa Rica	57.4	32.1	0.6	0.6	—	5.4	3.9	34.4	25.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	29.8	8.2
Dominican Republic	74.1	14.5	1.9	0.8	0.3	1.4	7.0	63.4	6.7	3.0	1.5	0.0	6.2	19.2
Ecuador	61.0	24.2	4.8	0.6	—	6.8	2.6	48.2	3.6	5.4	0.3	0.0	19.7	22.8
El Salvador	30.7	31.5	20.0	0.5	—	15.4	1.9	30.3	25.5	4.3	1.5	0.0	26.6	11.8
Guatemala	49.6	27.8	9.4	0.5	0.1	7.5	5.1	26.9	18.9	4.5	0.4	3.3	38.2	7.8
Guyana	18.7	27.5	0.5	28.8	—	13.6	10.9	29.3	36.2	4.6	5.8	0.1	20.3	3.7
Haiti	52.4	36.8	4.8	0.2	—	1.8	4.0	78.4	16.0	0.5	2.0	0.1	1.6	1.4
Honduras	60.7	13.1	0.8	2.9	—	19.2	3.3	54.5	18.1	5.9	1.6	0.5	12.7	6.7
Jamaica	36.0	29.7	0.2	21.3	—	1.7	11.1	38.6	20.6	0.8	11.4	0.0	12.4	16.2
Mexico	60.6	6.6	6.9	0.8	0.1	4.3	20.7	55.2	10.4	6.6	2.8	3.2	8.6	13.2
Nicaragua	42.6	25.1	20.3	3.3	—	5.3	3.4	25.7	24.3	13.3	2.2	0.1	16.0	18.4
Panama	75.1	6.0	0.5	5.1	—	5.0	8.3	49.3	15.2	0.2	1.9	1.0	15.2	17.2
Paraguay	22.5	26.0	0.1	—	—	30.3	21.1	5.5	25.7	6.2	0.1	0.2	47.6	14.7
Peru	35.4	40.1	7.3	0.5	0.3	9.3	7.1	36.8	19.1	16.1	1.7	0.3	10.2	15.8
Suriname	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26.3	44.3	4.6	1.7	0.0	2.2	20.9
Trinidad and Tobago	25.7	38.1	0.1	4.8	0.1	5.1	26.1	38.1	9.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	11.1	40.5
Uruguay	13.9	56.3	2.0	0.6	0.4	6.1	20.7	8.5	24.4	1.6	1.3	17.3	27.2	19.7
Venezuela	35.7	16.4	0.6	7.1	—	10.1	30.1	33.3	18.2	4.5	9.8	0.0	16.2	18.0
LATIN AMERICA	**37.2**	**29.4**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**0.2**	**8.4**	**18.3**	**34.1**	**19.2**	**5.5**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**14.6**	**20.6**

[1] Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom.
[2] Member countries of the IDB.
[3] Includes also the following petroleum exporting countries Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates.
n.a. Not available.
Source: International Monetary Fund. *Direction of Trade Statistics* tapes, November 1985.

Reprinted from Inter-American Development Bank (Washington, D.C.) *Annual Report for 1985*, February 1986, Table 8, page 121.

LATIN AMERICA TODAY
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LATIN AMERICA: CONTRIBUTION OF MAJOR COMMODITY EXPORTS TO TOTAL VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 1970-72 AND 1982-84

In Percent

	First Product			Second Product			Third Product					
Country	Commodity	1970-72	1982-84	Commodity	1970-72	1982-84	Commodity	1970-72	1982-84	Number of Products	1970-72	1982-84
Argentina	Wheat	5.2	13.2	Corn	14.5	9.1	Beef	28.1	7.5	3	47.8	29.8
Bahamas	Petroleum Prod.	70.6	90.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	70.6	90.5
Barbados	Sugar	33.9	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	33.9	7.8
Bolivia	Natural Gas	4.9	49.2	Tin	57.2	31.8	Petroleum	12.0	—	3	74.1	98.4
Brazil	Soybeans	4.9	10.5	Coffee	28.0	9.4	—	—	—	2	32.9	19.9
Chile	Copper	70.0	46.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	70.0	46.0
Colombia	Coffee	56.6	51.0	Fuel oil	2.5	11.4	—	—	—	2	59.1	62.4
Costa Rica	Coffee	28.5	26.8	Bananas	29.0	25.7	—	—	—	2	57.5	52.5
Dominican Rep.	Sugar	49.8	35.7	Dore	—	19.0	Coffee	—	11.1	3	49.8	65.9
Ecuador	Petroleum	7.8	62.1	Bananas	47.7	7.2	Coffee	17.0	6.7	3	72.5	76.0
El Salvador	Coffee	46.1	58.6	Cotton	11.6	5.3	—	—	—	2	57.7	63.9
Guatemala	Coffee	33.2	30.6	Cotton	10.2	5.8	—	—	—	2	43.4	36.4
Guyana	Bauxite	33.3	40.1	Sugar	31.0	36.3	—	—	—	2	64.3	76.4
Haiti[3]	Coffee	38.3	29.3	Bauxite	14.4	—	—	—	—	2	52.7	29.3
Honduras[4]	Bananas	44.7	30.4	Coffee	12.9	22.9	—	—	—	2	57.6	53.4
Jamaica	Alumina	38.7	46.8	Bauxite	25.7	19.0	—	—	—	2	64.4	65.8
Mexico	Petroleum	2.0	69.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2.0	69.4
Nicaragua	Coffee	15.3	32.4	Cotton	22.5	26.9	Beef	15.3	7.2	3	53.1	66.5
Panama[2]	Bananas	54.2	22.2	Petroleum	19.5	11.5	Shrimp	10.5	15.5	3	84.2	49.2
Paraguay	Cotton	4.0	37.6	Soybeans	2.2	29.1	Timber	15.1	8.5	3	21.3	75.2
Peru	Copper	21.8	14.2	Fishmeal	27.9	4.4	—	—	—	2	49.7	18.7
Suriname[3]	Alumina	45.2	56.0	Aluminum	16.2	12.7	Bauxite	27.6	8.2	3	89.0	76.9
Trin. & Tobago	Petroleum	77.4	85.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	77.4	85.9
Uruguay	Beef	37.7	19.9	Wool	29.5	17.9	—	—	—	2	67.2	37.8
Venezuela	Crude Petroleum	59.7	58.9	Petroleum Prod.	29.2	33.4	—	—	—	2	88.9	92.2

[1] For each country, products listed are those representing 10 per cent or more of total exports in 1970-72 or 1982-84. Products are listed according to their relative importance in 1982-84.
[2] Panama has a fourth product, sugar, which represented 4.9 per cent in 1970-72 and 10.1 per cent in 1982-84.
[3] Based on 1982-83 data.
[4] Based on 1981-82 data.
Source: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, November 1985.

Reprinted from Inter-American Development Bank (Washington, D.C.) *Annual Report for 1985*. February 1986. Table 12, page 124.

PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE

Others			
Canada	4	Philippines	43
China	56	South Africa	27
East Germany	8	UK	2
Egypt	49	USA	2
India	60	USSR	14
Iran	36	West Germany	3
Israel	6		
Japan	9	WORLD	43
Nigeria	50		

Data from FAO. *1984 Production Yearbook*. Rome 1985. Table 3.

PERCENT OF LAND IN AGRICULTURE

(Arable and Permanent Crops plus Permanent Pasture)

Others			
Canada	8	Philippines	41
China	41	South Africa	77
East Germany	59	UK	77
Egypt	3	USA	47
India	61	USSR	27
Iran	35	West Germany	49
Israel	62		
Japan	15	WORLD	35
Nigeria	36		

Data from FAO. *1984 Production Yearbook*. Rome 1985. Table 1.

MAJOR CROPS, BY COUNTRY

Central America	
Costa Rica	coffee, bananas, sugarcane, rice, corn, cocoa, livestock
Cuba	sugar, tobacco, rice, potatoes, tubers, citrus fruits, coffee
Dominican Republic	sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rice, corn
El Salvador	coffee, cotton, corn, sugar, beans, rice
Guatemala	coffee, cotton, corn, beans, sugarcane, bananas, livestock
Haiti	coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum
Honduras	bananas, coffee, corn, beans, sugarcane, rice, tobacco
Mexico	corn, cotton, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, sorghum, oilseed, pulses, vegetables
Nicaragua	cotton, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, beans, cattle
Panama	bananas, rice, sugarcane, coffee, corn; self-sufficient in basic foods
South America	
Argentina	cereals, oilseed, livestock products; major world exporter of temperate zone foodstuffs
Bolivia	potatoes, corn, rice, sugarcane, cocoa, yucca, bananas, coffee; imports significant quantities of wheat
Brazil	coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, soybeans, cotton, manioc, oranges; nearly self-sufficient
Chile	wheat, potatoes, corn, sugar beets, onions, beans, fruits; net agricultural importer
Colombia	coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, marijuana, cocoa, plantains, bananas, cotton, tobacco
Ecuador	bananas, coffee, cocoa, sugarcane, corn, potatoes, rice
Paraguay	oilseeds, cotton, wheat, manioc, sweet potatoes, tobacco, corn, rice, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most foods
Peru	wheat, potatoes, beans, rice, barley, coffee, cotton, sugarcane; imports: wheat, meat, lard and oils, rice, corn
Uruguay	large areas devoted to extensive livestock grazing; main crops: wheat, rice, corn, sorghum; self-sufficient in most basic foodstuffs
Venezuela	cereals, fruits, sugar, coffee, rice

Source: Central Intelligence Agency. *The World Factbook 1985.*

97

Close To The Heart of Latin America: CONCERNING COFFEE, OIL, EXPORTS, INFLATION, AND DEBT

Although agricultural and economic aspects of countries continually change, the following excerpt is printed here because of its clear discussion of items which have become perennially important to Latin America.

Latin American Coffee Production Drops

Severe, prolonged drought has damaged Brazilian coffee production. Last year, Brazil produced a record 33 million bags of coffee. USDA forecasts the crop to be harvested this summer at only 16.5 million bags; private forecasts average only 14 million bags.

Ironically, Brazil's export revenues will likely increase. Brazil will start the next marketing year with large coffee stocks--about 13 million bags. Because prices have increased sharply, the increased value of stocks will more than offset declines in export volume. Therefore, coffee earnings will likely increase more than a billion dollars.

Colombia will especially gain from the higher prices. Colombia had over 12 million bags of coffee in stock at the beginning of the present crop year. About half of Colombia's export earnings will come from coffee stocks. These windfall profits will provide an opportunity for Colombia to pull out of its current economic slump, because foreign exchange earnings and foreign reserves will increase dramatically this year.

For most Central American countries, coffee exports account for almost half of all agricultural exports. But the region as a whole is not in a good position to benefit from Brazil's production shortfall. The coffee now being harvested in Central America is forecast down 8 percent from last year because of poor weather and normal cyclical patterns. It is doubtful, even with increased production, that these countries could take advantage of higher prices because many countries forward contract most of their production as the need for foreign exchange arises.

Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala produce about 75 percent of the region's production. Costa Rica's coffee harvest is forecast to fall 20 percent from the 1984/85 record crop. The Guatemalan coffee crop is expected to decline more than 6 percent because of poor weather. Production in El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua is also expected to fall. A large portion of Nicaragua's coffee is grown in areas of political unrest, and there is concern that part of this year's crop may go unharvested.

Oil Prices May Cut Mexico's Food Imports

Mexican food imports will likely decline in 1986, partly because falling petroleum prices will pressure Mexico's financial and balance-of-payments position; 70 percent of export revenues are from petroleum products. Oil revenue losses could amount to $6 billion in 1986, compared with last year's earnings of over $14 billion. The Government has announced sharp price declines to maintain export volume. Beginning in March, oil prices are to be adjusted daily instead of being fixed monthly.

Mexico has requested $6 billion in new loans for 1986, three-quarters of which will have to come from private lenders. Before the sharp fall in oil prices, Mexico was expected to ask for only $4 billion. Total debt service is expected to approach $14 billion in 1986, which could have been covered by last year's oil earnings. Major uncertainties are how much commercial lenders will increase their exposure in Mexico and what conditions they will impose on the Government to limit deficit spending, reduce inflation, and prevent capital flight. Mexico will likely call for restructuring of its debt repayment schedule, as it did in 1984 and 1985, although falling interest rates will help ease repayments.

continued

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Good crop prospects and sluggish consumer demand will also reduce food imports in 1986. The drop in oil export revenues will lead to decreased Government spending, including expenditures on food subsidies, which could slow economic activity and dampen food demand. Record wheat and soybean crops and above-average coarse grain output will also reduce import demand.

Debt Problems Persist in Latin America

The debt burden in many Latin American countries continues to restrict possibilities for economic growth. Despite considerable improvement in trade balances and current accounts over the past 3 years, following debt restructuring and declines in interest rates, external adjustment has come at the expense of domestic growth. The increased burden of debt servicing has reduced domestic saving and investment, diminishing prospects for future economic growth.

The Baker Plan, announced in the fall of 1985, may help alleviate some of the consequences of high debt service. The plan, which may apply to 10 Latin American countries, is expected to focus on increased commercial bank credit. The plan emphasizes structural adjustment policies that encourage growth rather than stabilization policies that have induced inflation. Argentina may be the test case for the Baker plan, because that country's new economic plan announced last year has successfully reduced inflation.

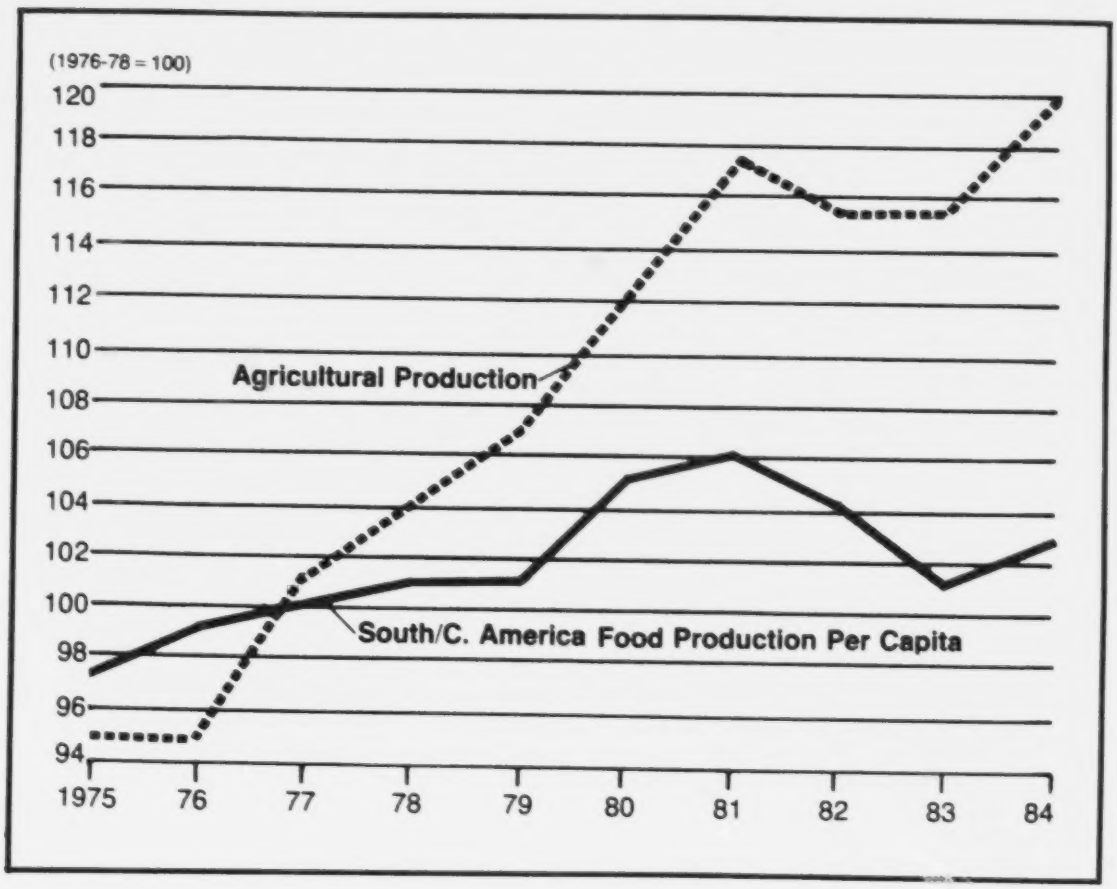
Other countries have either already rescheduled debt service payments or plan to do so through International Monetary Fund agreements. Brazil, Latin America's largest debtor, has just reached agreement with commercial banks on a $31 billion refinancing package that significantly lowers interest rates. This follows Brazil's announcement of a new economic plan designed to lower inflation. Colombia and Ecuador rescheduled late last year. Chile and Venezuela signed agreements for debt restructuring early this year, although the drop in oil prices may force Venezuela to renegotiate its terms. Meanwhile, Peru has announced that it will limit debt repayments to 10 percent of export earnings.

Rescheduling has given debt-burdened countries some breathing room to improve their economies. However, trade in the Latin American region is not expected to expand greatly in 1986. Argentina's exports are expected to grow marginally, and further cutbacks in imports are likely. Brazil's exports should increase, given the rise in coffee prices, but grain imports may also rise because of the drought. Colombia's export earnings should increase with higher coffee prices. Chile's trade balance should improve, but low copper prices will limit gains in export revenues. Venezuela's export revenues will also fall, because oil provides 90 percent of the total....

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *World Agriculture: Outlook and Situation Report* (A quarterly.) WAS-43, March 1986, Pp.17-19.

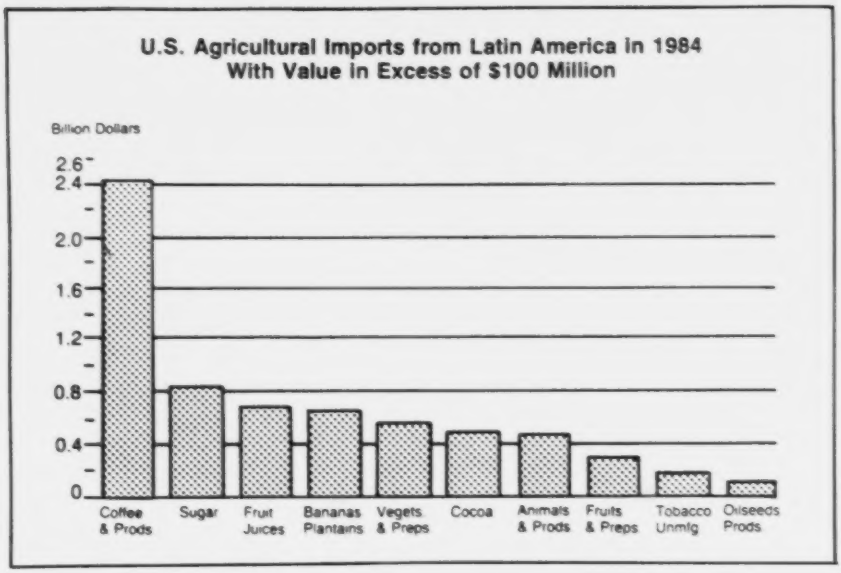
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND FOOD PRODUCTION PER CAPITA, LATIN AMERICA, 1975-1984

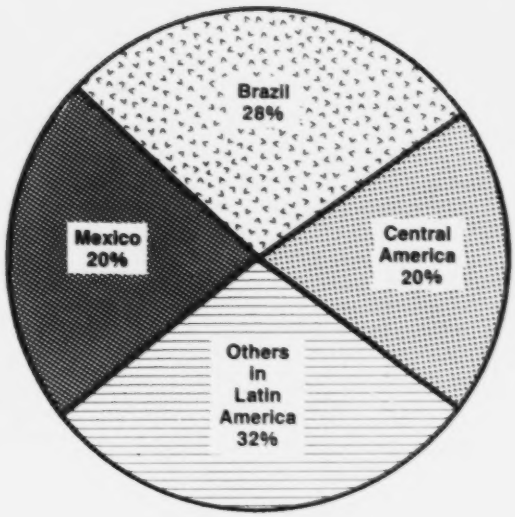
(Indices 1975-84)



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1985 Yearbook of Agriculture: *U.S. Agriculture in a Global Economy*. P.150

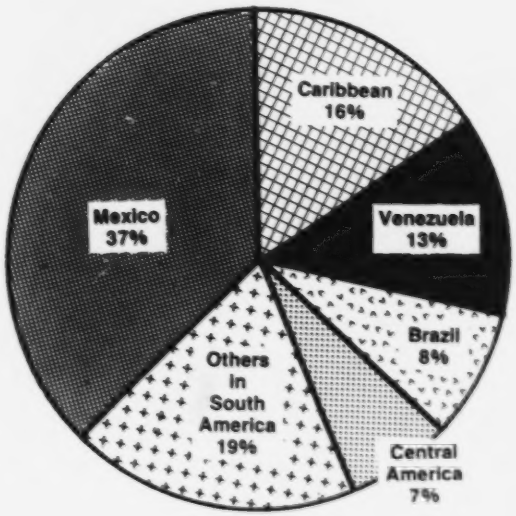
U.S. AND LATIN AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE





Sources of U.S. Agricultural Imports from Latin America, 1984

Destination of U.S. Agricultural Exports to Latin America, 1984



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1985 Yearbook of Agriculture: *U.S. Agriculture in a Global Economy*. P.155-157.

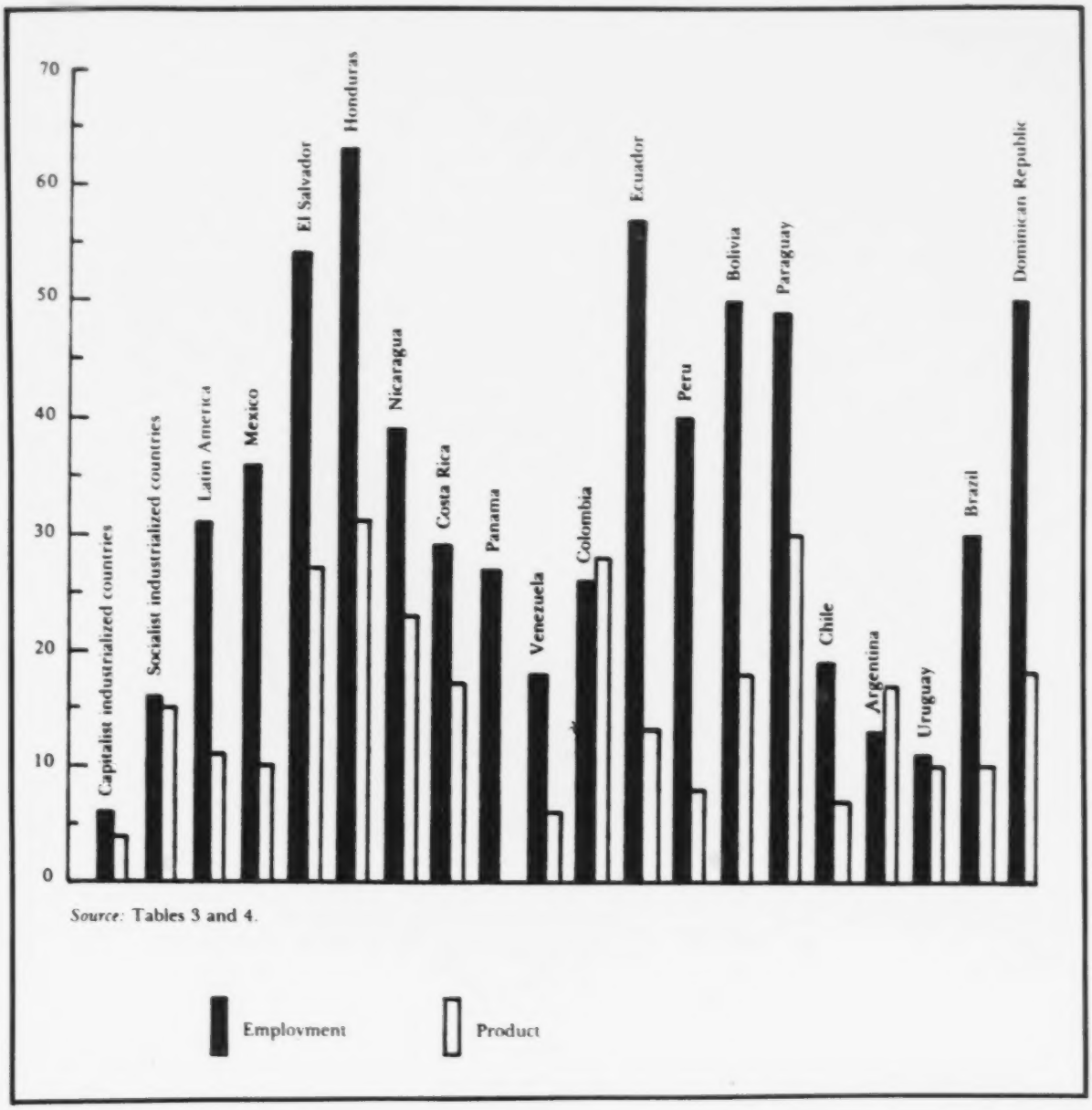
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

	Agriculture	Industry
Central America		
Costa Rica	33	20
Cuba	33	17
Dominican Republic	79	19
El Salvador	50	14
Guatemala	53	12
Haiti	79	7
Honduras	59	14
Mexico	33	33
Nicaragua	43	13
Panama	29	18
South America		
Argentina	57	25
Bolivia	70	10
Brazil	36	23
Chile	20	22
Colombia	30	15
Ecuador	56	18
Paraguay	53	19
Peru	42	13
Uruguay	20	29
Venezuela	24	23
Belize	39	20
Guyana	29	31
Suriname	29	15
Others		
Canada	..	..
China	75	..
East Germany	9	39
Egypt	50	13
India	70	..
Iran	33	21
Israel	6	25
Japan	11*	34
Nigeria	70	10
Philippines	47	12
South Africa	53	15
UK	..	..
USA	2.7	..
USSR	..	..
West Germany	5	43

* includes fishing
. . . not available

Data from *The 1986 Information Please Almanac*. Pp.146-300.

THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR: ITS SHARE IN THE PRODUCT AND IN EMPLOYMENT, 1980



Source: Tables 3 and 4.

Source: United Nations, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. *CEPAL Review*, No. 24, December 1984. P.24.

SOME FOOD COMPARISONS WITH REST OF WORLD

Rice: Per capita consumption 1/

Country	1964-66	1974-76	1979-81	1985
	Kilograms per year			
Developed	95.3	92.9	91.9	91.9
U.S.	80.3	84.0	85.1	86.7
W. Europe	117.3	110.7	109.8	109.5
Japan	46.1	50.5	50.8	51.1
S. Africa	56.7	65.5	64.4	65.4
Centrally planned	97.5	100.8	113.4	121.5
East Europe	163.8	167.4	169.9	167.1
USSR	238.8	236.9	236.6	219.8
China	40.8	53.7	72.4	89.2
Developing	42.9	52.2	57.7	58.8
Latin America	52.2	58.8	59.7	56.4
Mexico	34.6	46.6	47.3	45.2
Brazil	29.1	49.4	54.2	49.4
Middle East	144.6	132.1	142.8	141.2
Iraq	124.4	169.4	199.4	212.8
Turkey	246.4	245.7	271.1	260.6
South Asia	41.7	51.5	58.0	62.1
India	36.2	44.1	51.1	55.8
Pakistan	106.3	122.9	129.6	128.3
Other Asia	24.7	35.1	39.2	40.5
Indonesia	.2	6.2	8.7	7.9
Thailand	1.4	2.1	4.1	3.3
North Africa	121.5	164.7	179.3	181.2
Algeria	130.5	179.8	186.2	187.1
Egypt	121.1	151.6	174.8	173.3
Other Africa	9.9	12.3	15.9	17.9
Nigeria	2.0	7.3	16.3	17.5
Sudan	19.4	28.4	28.9	33.7
World	71.5	75.3	80.7	82.9

1/ Average of crop years beginning in year shown. Excludes feed use but includes seed and industrial use.

Wheat: Per capita consumption 1/

Country	1964-66	1974-76	1979-81	1985
	Kilograms per year			
Developed	21.5	18.8	18.5	17.3
U.S.	5.4	7.0	9.0	7.9
W. Europe	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4
Japan	120.6	95.9	88.0	81.1
South Africa	2.9	2.9	4.4	5.2
Centrally planned	58.0	68.0	73.9	81.7
East Europe	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.7
USSR	3.0	6.1	9.2	6.7
China	84.9	94.2	100.9	111.9
Developing	65.2	66.5	69.9	71.3
Latin America	26.8	26.6	30.1	28.6
Mexico	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5
Brazil	52.8	45.3	50.8	46.9
Middle East	23.9	30.5	33.6	34.8
Iraq	14.3	25.5	36.1	39.3
Turkey	4.0	4.9	5.0	4.9
South Asia	74.6	74.8	77.7	79.8
India	68.4	70.1	74.1	77.3
Pakistan	20.4	25.7	26.4	24.7
Other Asia	204.9	212.7	223.3	233.1
Indonesia	95.5	119.7	137.0	150.2
Thailand	183.7	183.1	174.6	160.1
North Africa	15.4	19.5	18.5	17.9
Algeria	.5	.4	1.2	1.2
Egypt	28.4	37.3	35.1	33.6
Other Africa	17.1	16.7	21.3	20.7
Nigeria	4.5	5.4	13.6	14.3
Sudan	.6	.4	.7	1.0
World	53.8	58.4	62.1	65.3

1/ Average of crop years beginning in year shown. Excludes feed use but includes seed and industrial use.

Coarse grains' importance in the diets of many of the world's consumers is often understated. While two-thirds of the world's coarse grain use will go for animal feeding in 1985/86, per capita nonfeed use is only 25 percent below wheat and 10 percent less than rice. However, with coarse grain consumption remaining fairly stable during the past two decades and food grains increasing sharply, its relative importance has declined.

Some countries use most of their coarse grain supplies for domestic feed or exports--consuming little as food. Many others, however, consume coarse grains as food out of necessity. Their ability to upgrade diets is limited by sluggish domestic economic growth and an inability to generate required hard currency for imports. Many of these countries are also likely to have an underdeveloped and inefficient livestock sector whose demand for feed grains is relatively small.

Coarse grains: Per capita consumption 1/

Country	1964-66	1974-76	1979-81	1985
	Kilograms per year			
Developed	55	66	65	86
U.S.	72	82	107	143
W. Europe	48	63	65	63
Japan	17	20	26	31
South Africa	167	154	149	121
Centrally planned	108	123	114	108
East Europe	111	105	104	109
USSR	106	133	119	108
China	NA	NA	NA	NA
Developing	48	50	48	44
Latin America	69	68	67	61
Mexico	160	170	178	158
Brazil	46	36	31	31
Middle East	57	49	33	24
Iraq	93	46	46	26
Turkey	69	62	43	38
South Asia	33	35	35	32
India	49	44	40	37
Pakistan	21	18	18	17
Other Asia	23	23	24	24
Indonesia	27	17	22	25
Thailand	1	4	3	1
North Africa	104	110	81	56
Algeria	22	58	25	22
Egypt	108	82	67	23
Other Africa	105	102	95	96
Nigeria	127	114	96	91
Sudan	102	137	121	152
World	57	62	59	60

NA = Food use not available.

1/ Average of crop years beginning in year shown. Excludes feed use but includes seed and industrial use.

continued

FOOD COMPARISONS continued

Per capita beef and veal consumption 1/

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985 2/
	Kg., carcass wt.			
United States	48.1	49.0	49.0	49.5
Canada	42.1	41.7	40.2	40.2
Mexico	18.8	16.2	17.0	17.4
Argentina	70.4	66.2	76.4	80.8
Brazil	15.9	15.6	13.2	13.9
EC-10	24.0	24.1	24.4	24.8
USSR	26.0	27.6	28.2	28.4
Japan	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4
Australia	49.3	42.5	41.1	42.4
52-country average 3/	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.4

1/ Based on available data as of March 1986. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Countries included in FAS biannual circulars on livestock and poultry.

FAS = Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Per capita poultry consumption 1/

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985 2/
	Kg., carcass wt.			
United States	29.1	29.7	30.6	31.8
Canada	22.6	23.3	23.5	24.8
Mexico	7.8	7.2	8.5	8.8
Brazil	10.0	9.7	8.2	8.8
EC-10	14.1	14.5	14.5	14.5
Italy	17.5	17.5	17.0	16.6
France	16.5	17.3	17.2	17.3
Spain	22.7	21.5	20.9	21.3
Poland	5.9	5.6	6.9	7.0
USSR	9.9	10.3	10.2	10.4
Hong Kong	26.9	25.0	26.7	31.2
Japan	11.1	11.4	11.8	12.2
45-country average 3/	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.8

1/ Based on available data as of March 1986. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Countries included in FAS biannual circulars on livestock and poultry.

World indices of per capita food production

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/	1985/1984	Growth rates 2/ 1950-85	Growth rates 2/ 1976-85
				1976-78 = 100				Percent	
Developed	103	105	106	99	107	107	0	0.8	0.7
U.S.	99	108	108	89	102	107	4.9	.9	.2
Canada	100	108	113	106	102	104	2.0	.4	.9
Japan	88	89	91	90	95	96	1.0	-.4	-.8
Rep. S. Africa	99	109	95	79	85	89	4.7	.6	-1.9
Oceania	93	100	89	107	103	101	-2.0	.9	.3
W. Europe	111	108	112	108	117	113	-3.5	1.3	1.7
Developing	100	102	101	101	102	103	.9	.5	.3
S. and Cent. America	104	105	104	100	103	103	0	.8	.4
S.E. Asia	108	113	113	115	119	120	.8	1.2	2.5
South Asia	96	101	96	107	105	104	-1.0	.4	.8
Middle East	96	94	99	96	95	96	1.0	.4	.5
North Africa	100	92	99	95	97	102	5.2	.2	-.3
Sub-Sahara 3/	99	100	98	90	91	93	2.2	-.5	-1.2
Centrally planned	98	98	103	106	109	108	-1.0	1.1	1.0
USSR	92	88	93	97	96	96	0	1.5	-.4
Eastern Europe	95	99	101	100	107	104	-2.8	1.6	.6
China	114	117	126	134	142	140	-1.4	1.4	4.5
World	99	100	102	100	104	104	0	.6	.4

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Annual compound growth rates computed by least squares method. 3/ Excludes Republic of South Africa.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. *World Agriculture: Outlook and Situation Report.* (A quarterly.) WAS-43. March 1986. Pp. 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 33.

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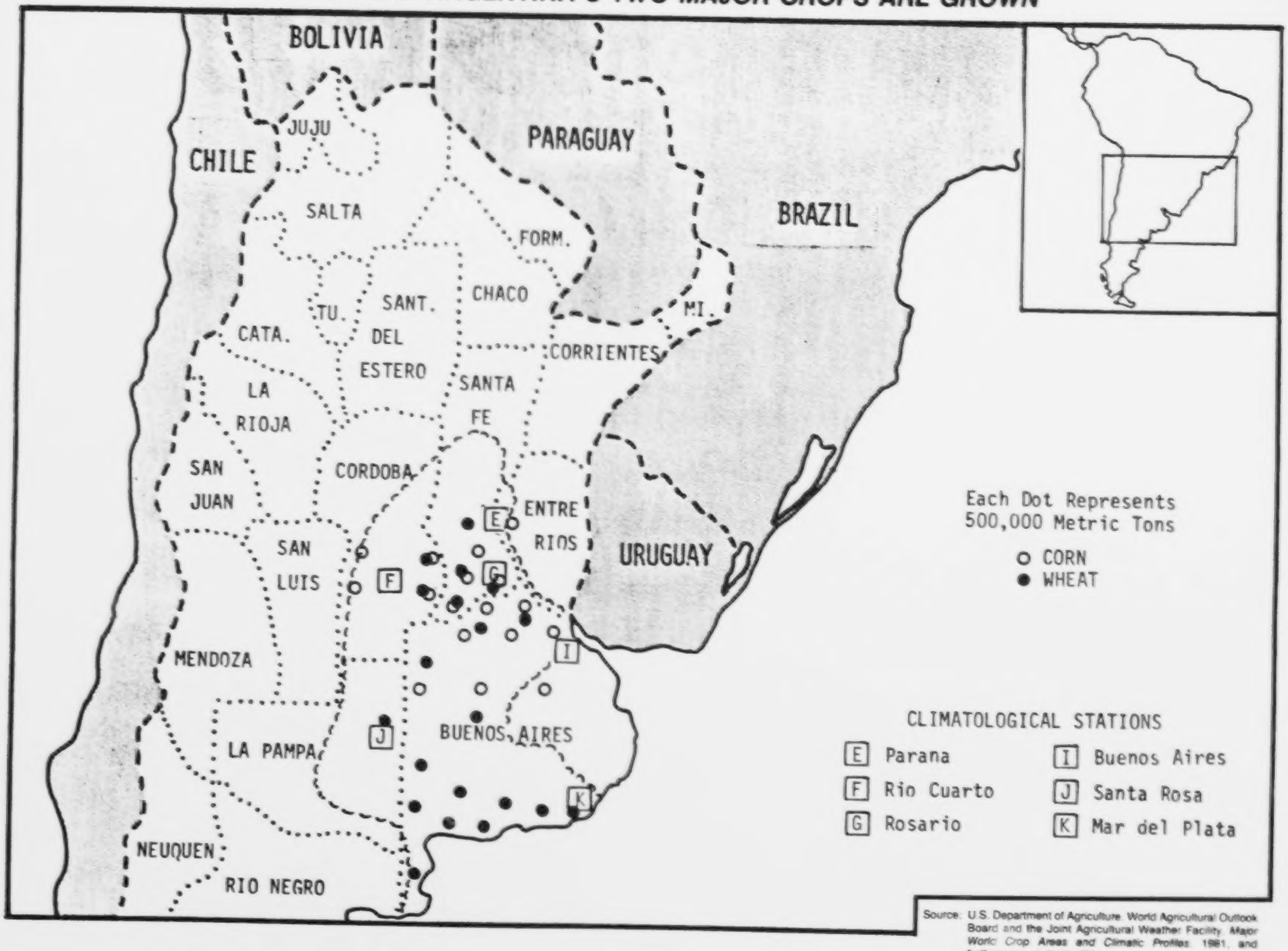
WHERE ARGENTINA'S TWO MAJOR CROPS ARE GROWN



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, World Agricultural Outlook Board and the Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, *Major World Crop Areas and Climatic Profiles*: 1981, and forthcoming revised editions.

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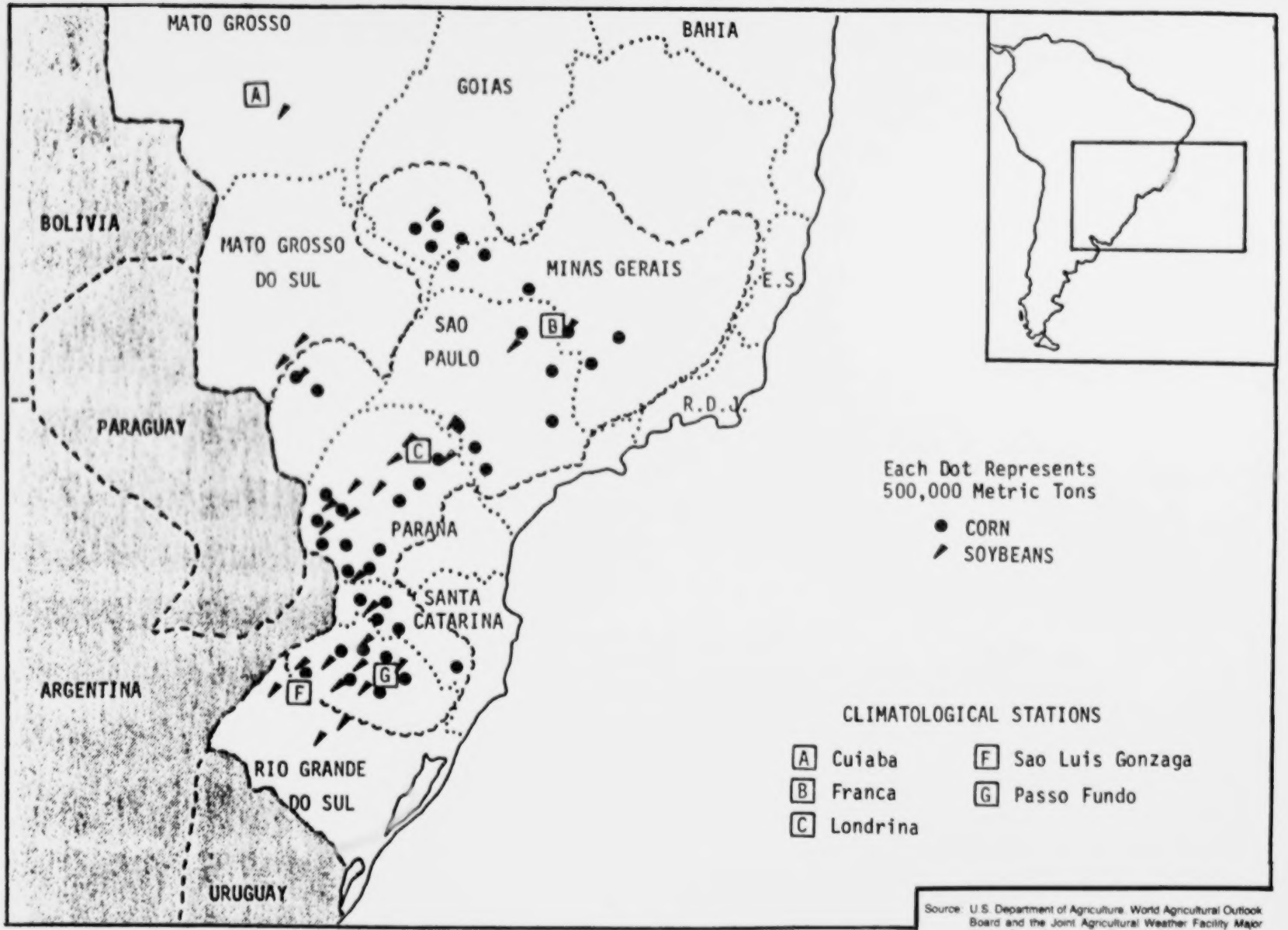
87

WHERE BRAZIL'S TWO MAJOR CROPS ARE GROWN



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, World Agricultural Outlook Board and the Joint Agricultural Weather Facility *Major World Crop Areas and Climatic Profiles*, 1981, and forthcoming revised editions.

INDEX NUMBERS OF TOTAL AND PER CAPITA FOOD PRODUCTION, 1973 AND 1984

1974-1976 = 100

(numbers rounded to nearest whole numbers)

	Food Production		Per Capita Food Production	
	1973	1984	1973	1984
Central America				
Costa Rica	93	103	98	80
Cuba	98	145	101	135
Dominican Republic	97	119	103	96
El Salvador	94	117	99	90
Guatemala	93	125	99	96
Haiti	96	111	101	89
Honduras	109	143	116	104
Mexico	95	134	102	104
Nicaragua	87	100	93	76
Panama	94	119	99	97
South America				
Argentina	89	125	92	108
Bolivia	89	107	94	85
Brazil	86	144	90	117
Chile	82	122	86	105
Colombia	88	126	92	104
Ecuador	88	119	93	90
Paraguay	92	132	98	99
Peru	98	110	103	87
Uruguay	88	107	88	102
Venezuela	93	116	100	85
Belize	..	..	..	..
Guyana	88	106	92	88
Suriname	97	139	96	145
Others				
Canada	96	123	99	112
China	97	149	102	132
East Germany	94	110	93	111
Egypt	96	114	100	91
India	97	138	102	114
Iran	88	120	94	91
Israel	90	122	95	100
Japan	95	104	97	96
Nigeria	90	128	96	95
Philippines	86	131	91	105
South Africa	84	101	88	81
UK	100	131	100	130
USA	94	119	95	108
USSR	104	107	106	99
West Germany	98	118	99	119
WORLD	96	123	100	105

Data from *FAO 1984 Production Yearbook*, Vol. 38, Tables 4 and 9.

MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCES

Central America	
Costa Rica	timber
Cuba	metals, primarily nickel
Dominican Republic	nickel, bauxite, gold, silver
El Salvador	timber, balsam, gold, silver, coal, copper, iron ore, zinc, mercury, sulphur
Guatemala	nickel, timber, shrimp
Haiti	bauxite
Honduras	timber, gold, silver, lead, zinc, antimony
Mexico	petroleum, silver, copper, gold, lead, zinc, natural gas, timber
Nicaragua	timber, fisheries
Panama	copper (unexploited)
South America	
Argentina	minerals, lead, zinc, tin, copper, iron, manganese, oil, uranium
Bolivia	petroleum, natural gas, tin, lead, zinc, copper, tungsten, bismuth, antimony, gold, sulphur, silver, iron ore
Brazil	iron ore, manganese, bauxite, nickel, other industrial metals
Chile	copper, timber, iron ore, nitrates
Colombia	petroleum, natural gas, goal, iron ore, nickel, gold, copper, emeralds
Ecuador	petroleum, fish, timber, minerals
Paraguay	timber
Peru	minerals and metals, fish, petroleum, timber
Uruguay	hydroelectric power potential
Venezuela	petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, gold, hydroelectric power

Data from *The 1986 Information Please Almanac*. Pp. 146-300.

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PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERALS AND METALS IN LATIN AMERICA, 1979

(thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Revised edition of this source expected in 1987.

Country	Bauxite	Alumi-num	Cop-per	Lead	Zinc	Tin	Gold (thousand troy oz)	Silver (thousand troy oz)	Iron ore	Steel, crude	Coal	Petroleum, crude (thousand bbl)	Cement
Argentina....	-	126	(1/)	34	37	(1/)	10	2,190	610	3,200	730	172,000	6,700
Bolivia.....	-	-	2	15	52	28	30	5,750	25	-	-	10,200	250
Brazil.....	2,890	240	-	28	98	8	575	580	104,100	13,890	4,990	62,400	24,900
Chile.....	-	-	1,060	(1/)	2	-	112	8,740	7,530	660	960	7,600	1,350
Colombia.....	-	-	(1/)	(1/)	-	-	270	100	400	360	5,090	45,300	4,260
Costa Rica...	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	-	520
Cuba e/.....	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	328	-	1,900	2,610
Dominican Republic....	520	-	3	-	-	-	350	2,280	-	-	-	-	890
Ecuador.....	-	-	1	(1/)	2	-	3	44	-	-	-	78,200	1,100
El Salvador..	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	150	-	-	-	-	590
Guatemala ...	-	-	2	(1/)	1	-	-	10	3	-	-	580	570
Guyana.....	2,310	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti.....	580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270
Honduras.....	-	-	1	18	24	-	2	2,430	-	-	-	-	620
Jamaica.....	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230
Mexico.....	-	43	107	173	245	(1/)	190	49,400	6,060	7,120	3,360	533,300	15,200
Nicaragua....	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	61	318	-	-	-	-	90
Peru.....	-	-	400	184	430	1	122	43,420	5,440	420	24	69,950	2,430
Suriname.....	5,000	64	-	-	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	60
Trinidad and Tobago.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,300	220
Venezuela....	-	227	-	-	-	-	15	-	15,260	1,480	57	860,100	4,000
Others.....	-	-	1	(1/)	-	(1/)	5	-	-	17	-	280	1,530
Total Latin America...	22,800	700	1,580	452	891	37	1,776	115,414	139,428	27,365	15,211	1,920,110	68,390
Share of world total	26%	5%	21%	13%	15%	14%	4%	34%	16%	5%	*	8%	8%
United States 2/	1,820	4,560	1,440	526	267	(1/)	970	38,100	87,080	123,650	704,000	3,114,540	78,000

*Less than 1%.

e/Estimated. NA Not available.

1/Less than 1,000 metric tons.

2/Included for comparison.

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industries of Latin America*, December 1981, P.5.

THE U.S. IS DEPENDENT ON LATIN AMERICA FOR MANY MINERALS

	US 1985 Net Import Reliance[e/1] of Selected Nonfuel Mineral Materials as a Percent of Apparent Consumption[2]	Major Sources (1981-84)
COLUMBIUM	100	Brazil, Canada, Thailand
MANGANESE	100	Republic of South Africa, France, Brazil, Gabon
MICA (sheet)	100	India, Belgium, France
STRONTIUM	100	Mexico, Spain
BAUXITE & ALUMINA	97	Australia, Jamaica, Guinea, Suriname
COBALT	95	Zaire, Zambia, Canada, Norway
PLATINUM GROUP	92	Republic of South Africa, UK, U.S.S.R.
TANTALUM	92	Thailand, Brazil, Malaysia, Australia
POTASH	77	Canada, Israel
CHROMIUM	73	Republic of So. Africa, Zimbabwe, Yugo., Turkey
TIN	72	Thailand, Malaysia, Bolivia, Indonesia
ASBESTOS	71	Canada, Republic of South Africa
BARITE	69	China, Morocco, Chile, Peru
ZINC	69	Canada, Peru, Mexico, Australia
NICKEL	68	Canada, Australia, Botswana, Norway
TUNGSTEN	68	Canada, China, Bolivia, Portugal
SILVER	64	Canada, Mexico, Peru, United Kingdom
MERCURY	57	Spain, Algeria, Japan, Turkey
CADMIUM	55	Canada, Australia, Peru, Mexico
SELENIUM	54	Canada, United Kingdom, Japan, Bel.-Lux.
GYPSUM	38	Canada, Mexico, Spain
GOLD	31	Canada, Uruguay, Switzerland
COPPER	27	Chile, Canada, Peru, Mexico
SILICON	23	Brazil, Canada, Norway, Venezuela
IRON ORE	22	Canada, Venezuela, Liberia, Brazil
IRON & STEEL	22	European Economic Community, Japan, Canada
ALUMINUM	12	Canada, Japan, Ghana, Venezuela
NITROGEN	8	U.S.S.R., Canada, Trinidad & Tobago, Mexico
SULFUR	5	Canada, Mexico

e/ Estimated.

1/ Net import reliance = imports − exports + adjustments for Government and industry stock changes.

2/ Apparent consumption = U.S. primary + secondary production + net import reliance.

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. *Mineral Commodity Summaries 1986*. P.2.

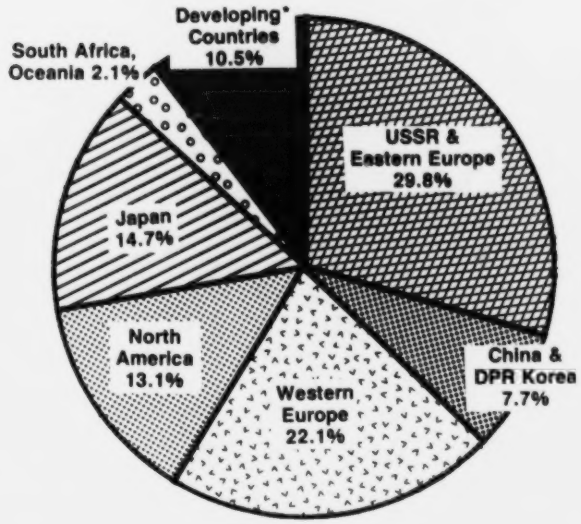
MAJOR MINERALS IN LATIN AMERICA

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. *Mineral Industries of Latin America*, December 1981. P.4.

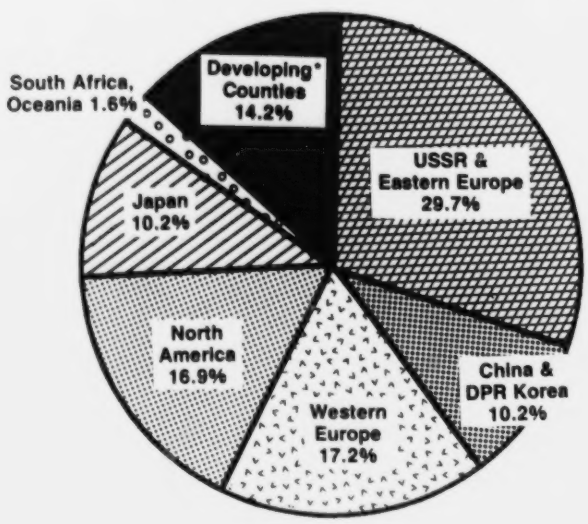
LATIN AMERICA PRODUCED 5.0% OF THE WORLD'S STEEL IN 1985, AND CONSUMED 3.9% OF THE WORLD'S TOTAL

Production

World Total, 1985: 718 million metric tons



Consumption



* Developing Countries Totals consist of:	Production		Consumption
	5.0%	LATIN AMERICA	3.9%
	0.8	Africa, except South Africa and Middle East	3.4
	4.7	Asia, except Japan, China, DPR Korea	6.9

The World's Major Steel-Producing Countries, 1985

million metric tons crude steel production

	Rank	Tonnage		Rank	Tonnage
USSR	1	154.5	German Dem Rep	20	7.9
Japan	2	105.3	Mexico	21	7.3
United States	3	79.2	Australia	22	6.4
China	4	46.7	Netherlands	23	5.5
FR Germany	5	40.5	Taiwan (ROC)	24	5.1
Italy	6	23.9	Turkey	25	5.0
Brazil	7	20.5	Sweden	26	4.8
France	8	18.8	Austria	27	4.7
Poland	9	15.8	Yugoslavia	28	4.5
United Kingdom	10	15.7	Luxemburg	29	3.9
Czechoslovakia	11	15.0	Hungary	30	3.6
Canada	12	14.6	Venezuela	31	3.1
Spain	13	14.2	Argentina	32	2.9
Romania	14	13.8	Bulgaria	33	2.9
Republic of Korea	15	13.5	Finland	34	2.5
India	16	11.5	Other countries		16.8
Belgium	17	10.7			
South Africa	18	8.5	WORLD TOTAL		717.9
DPR Korea (E)	19	8.4			

The table lists all countries producing more than two million tons in 1985.

Source: International Iron and Steel Institute, 1986.

MEMBER NATIONS OF FOUR ECONOMIC INTERGRATION SYSTEMS

Latin American Integration Association (LAIA)*

Members	Date of Entry	Members	Date of Entry
Argentina	Jan. 1981	Mexico	Feb. 1981
Bolivia	Mar. 1982	Paraguay	Dec. 1980
Brazil	Nov. 1981	Peru	Nov. 1981
Chile	May 1981	Uruguay	Mar. 1981
Colombia	May 1981	Venezuela	Mar. 1982
Ecuador	Mar. 1982		

* Since August 1980. From 1960 to 1980 the countries were members of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA).

Cartagena Agreement, Andean Group

Members	Date of Entry
Bolivia	Nov. 1969
Chile	Sept. 1969- withdrew Oct. 1976
Colombia	Sept. 1969
Ecuador	Nov. 1969
Peru	Oct. 1969
Venezuela	Nov. 1973

Central American Common Market (CACM)

Members	Date of Entry
Costa Rica	Sept. 1963
El Salvador	May 1961
Guatemala	May 1961
Honduras	Apr. 1962- withdrew Jan. 1971
Nicaragua	May 1961

Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM)*

Members of the IDB	Date of Entry	Other Members	Date of Entry
Bahamas	July 1983	Antigua[1]	July 1974
Barbados	Aug. 1973	Belize	July 1974
Guyana	Aug. 1973	Dominica	July 1974
Jamaica	Aug. 1973	Grenada	July 1974
Trinidad & Tobago	Aug. 1973	Montserrat	July 1974
		St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	July 1974
		St. Lucia	July 1974
		St. Vincent[2]	July 1974

[1] Antigua and Barbuda in 1981.
[2] St. Vincent and Grenadines in April 1979.

* Since 1973. From 1965 to 1973 these countries were members of the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA).

Source: Inter-American Development Bank. Economic and Social Progress in Latin America, 1984 Report: *Economic Integration*, p.3.

COMMERCIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA, 1983

(In kilograms of oil equivalent)

Data from The World Bank. *1985 World Development Report.* Table 8.

LATIN AMERICA AND ENERGY

(figures include Caribbean countries)

(In Percent)

7.0% of World Primary Energy Production, 1984

Argentina	1.66 %
Brazil	2.90
Mexico	7.86
Venezuela	5.02
Other	3.12
	20.56 % of World Total of 292.800 Quads (Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

13.24% of World Crude Oil Production, 1984

Argentina	1.02 %
Brazil	.98
Colombia	.37
Ecuador	.56
Mexico	6.05
Peru	.39
Trinidad and Tobago	.37
Venezuela	4.06
Other	.16
	13.96 % of World Total of 114.07 Quads (Quadrillion (10^{15} Btu)

4.47% of World Dry Natural Gas Production, 1984

Argentina	0.36 %
Bolivia	.08
Chile	.05
Colombia	.16
Mexico	1.00
Trinidad and Tobago	.13
Venezuela	.69
Other	.11
	2.58 % of World Total of 57.72 Quads (Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

5.44% of World Net Nuclear Electric Power Production, 1984

Argentina	0.05 %
Brazil	0.02
	0.67 % of World Total of 12.31 Quads (Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

0.63% of World Coal Production, 1984

Brazil	0.15 %
Colombia	.14
Mexico	.18
Other	.05
	0.52 % of World Total of 82.12 Quads (Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

13.91% of World Net Hydroelectric Power Production, 1984

Argentina	0.19 %
Brazil	1.66
Chile	.09
Colombia	.20
Mexico	.22
Peru	.07
Venezuela	.18
Other	.20
	2.81 % of World Total of 20.20 Quads (Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

8.84% of World Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production, 1984

Argentina	0.02 %
Brazil	.02
Chile	.02
Colombia	.01
Mexico	.41
Venezuela	.08
Other	.01
	0.57 % of World Total of 6.45 Quads (Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

Source: U.S. Department of Energy, International Energy Annual 1984. And *Oil and Gas Journal*, December 30, 1985. OGJ Report.

continued

12.03% of World Estimated Proved Reserves of Oil, January 1, 1986

Argentina	2,300,000	Thousand Barrels per Day
Brazil	2,070,000	
Chile	726,000	
Colombia	1,224,000	
Ecuador	1,650,000	
Mexico	49,300,000	
Peru	636,000	
Trinidad and Tobago	540,000	
Venezuela	25,591,000	
Other	205,400	
	84,242,400	of Est'd Proved Reserves in World of 700,140,560 Thousand Barrels per Day

5.43% of World Estimated Proved Reserves of Gas, January 1, 1986

Argentina	23,588	10^9 Cubic Feet
Bolivia	4,700	
Brazil	3,060	
Chile	2,300	
Colombia	4,130	
Ecuador	4,090	
Mexico	76,954	
Trinidad and Tobago	10,500	
Venezuela	59,067	
Other	882	
	189,271	of Est'd Proved Reserves in World of 3,484,060 10^9 Cubic Feet

5.93% of World Imports of Refined Petroleum Products, 1983

Cuba	105	Thousand Barrels per Day
Netherlands Antilles	45	
Panama	44	
Other	336	
	530	of World total of 8,931 Thousand Barrels per Day

18.17% of World Exports of Refined Petroleum Products, 1983

Bahamas	115	Thousand Barrels per Day
Mexico	84	
Netherlands Antilles	412	
Puerto Rico	40	
Trinidad and Tobago	75	
Venezuela	513	
Virgin Islands	236	
Other	269	
	1,744	of World Total of 9,597 Thousand Barrels per Day

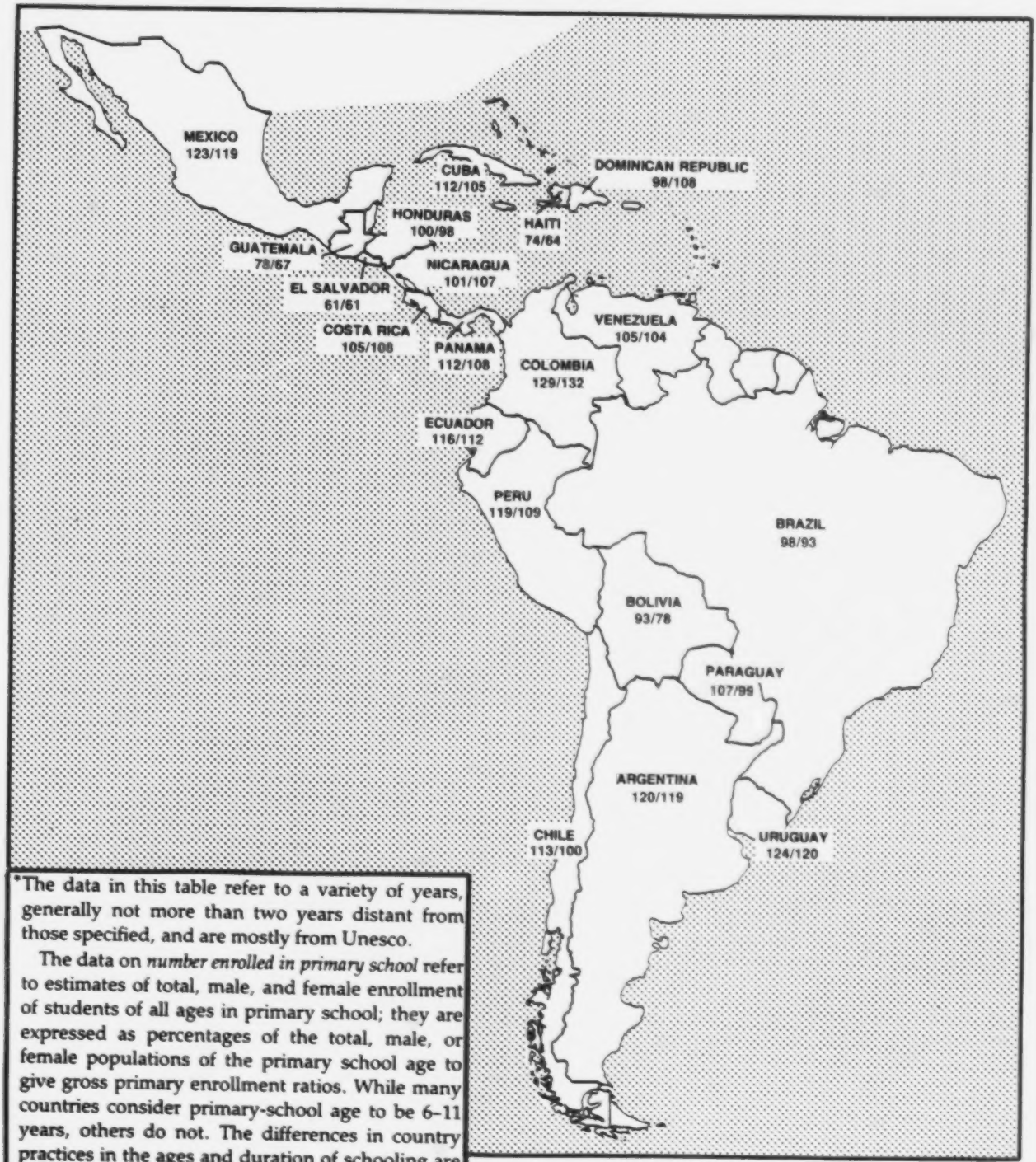
10.09% of World Refining Capacity, January 1, 1985
(thousand barrels per day)

	Number of Refineries	Crude Oil	Catalytic Cracking	Thermal Cracking	Reforming
Argentina	11	678	103	122	38
Bahamas	1	350	—	—	—
Brazil	13	1,305	315	16	22
Mexico	9	1,269	297	82	164
Netherlands Antilles	2	740	44	295	15
Trinidad and Tobago	2	320	25	—	27
Venezuela	7	1,224	179	42	6
Virgin Islands	1	545	—	80	125
Other	33	1,104	176	81	79
TOTALS	79	7,535	1,139	718	476
WORLD TOTALS	752	75,116	[a]9,502	[a]4,965	[a]8,234
Latin American Share	10.51%	10.03%	11.99%	14.46%	5.78%

[a] Sum of reported data only. Some figures not available for Eastern Europe, USSR, and other centrally planned economies.

Source: U.S. Department of Energy. International Energy Annual 1984. And *Oil and Gas Journal*, December 30, 1985. OGJ Report.

PERCENT ENROLLED IN PRIMARY SCHOOL, BOYS/GIRLS, 1982*

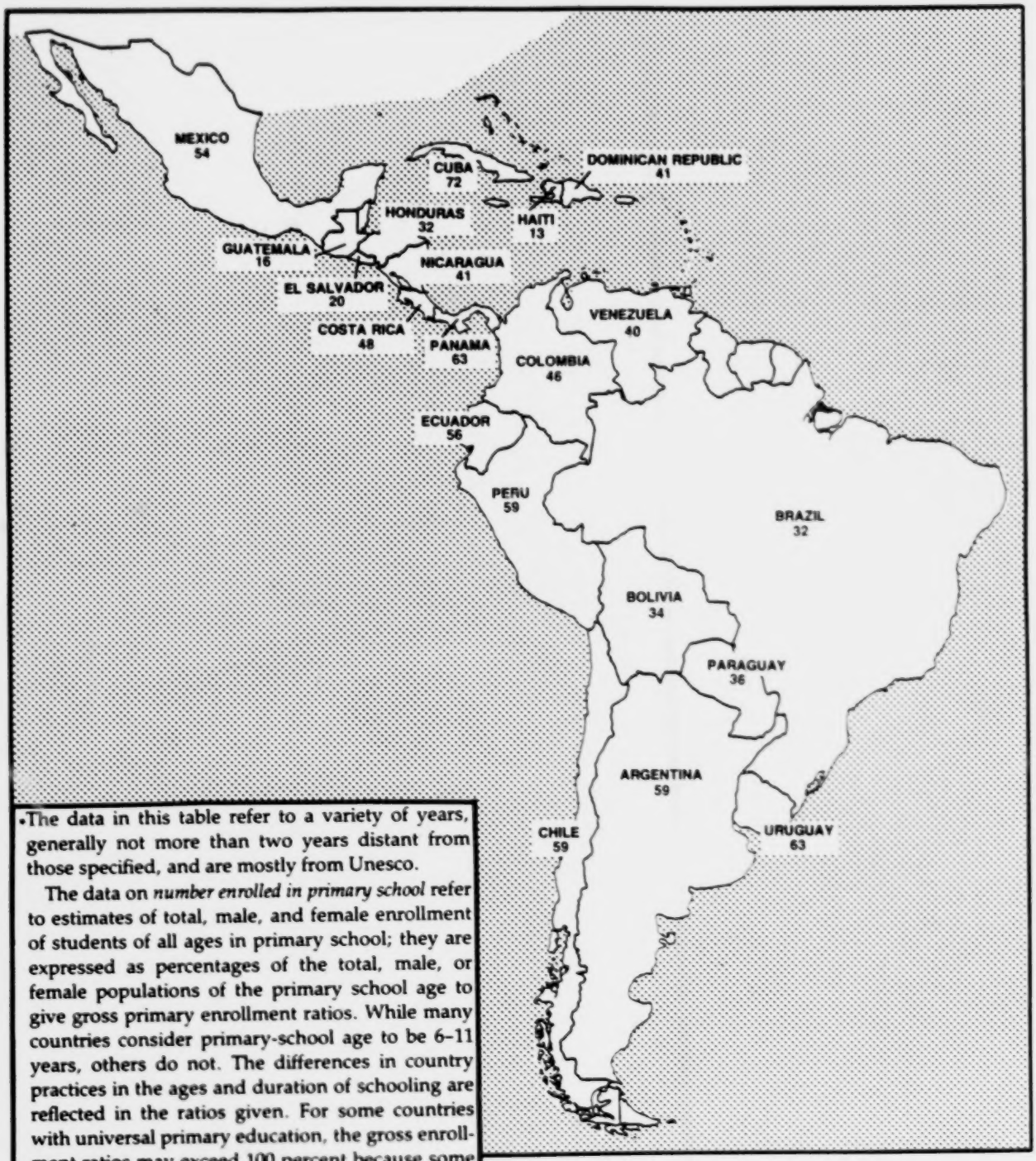


*The data in this table refer to a variety of years, generally not more than two years distant from those specified, and are mostly from Unesco.

The data on *number enrolled in primary school* refer to estimates of total, male, and female enrollment of students of all ages in primary school; they are expressed as percentages of the total, male, or female populations of the primary school age to give gross primary enrollment ratios. While many countries consider primary-school age to be 6–11 years, others do not. The differences in country practices in the ages and duration of schooling are reflected in the ratios given. For some countries with universal primary education, the gross enrollment ratios may exceed 100 percent because some pupils are below or above the country's standard primary-school age.

Data from The World Bank. *World Development Report 1985*. Table 25.

PERCENT OF MALES AND FEMALES, AGED 12-17, ENROLLED IN SECONDARY SCHOOL, 1982 •



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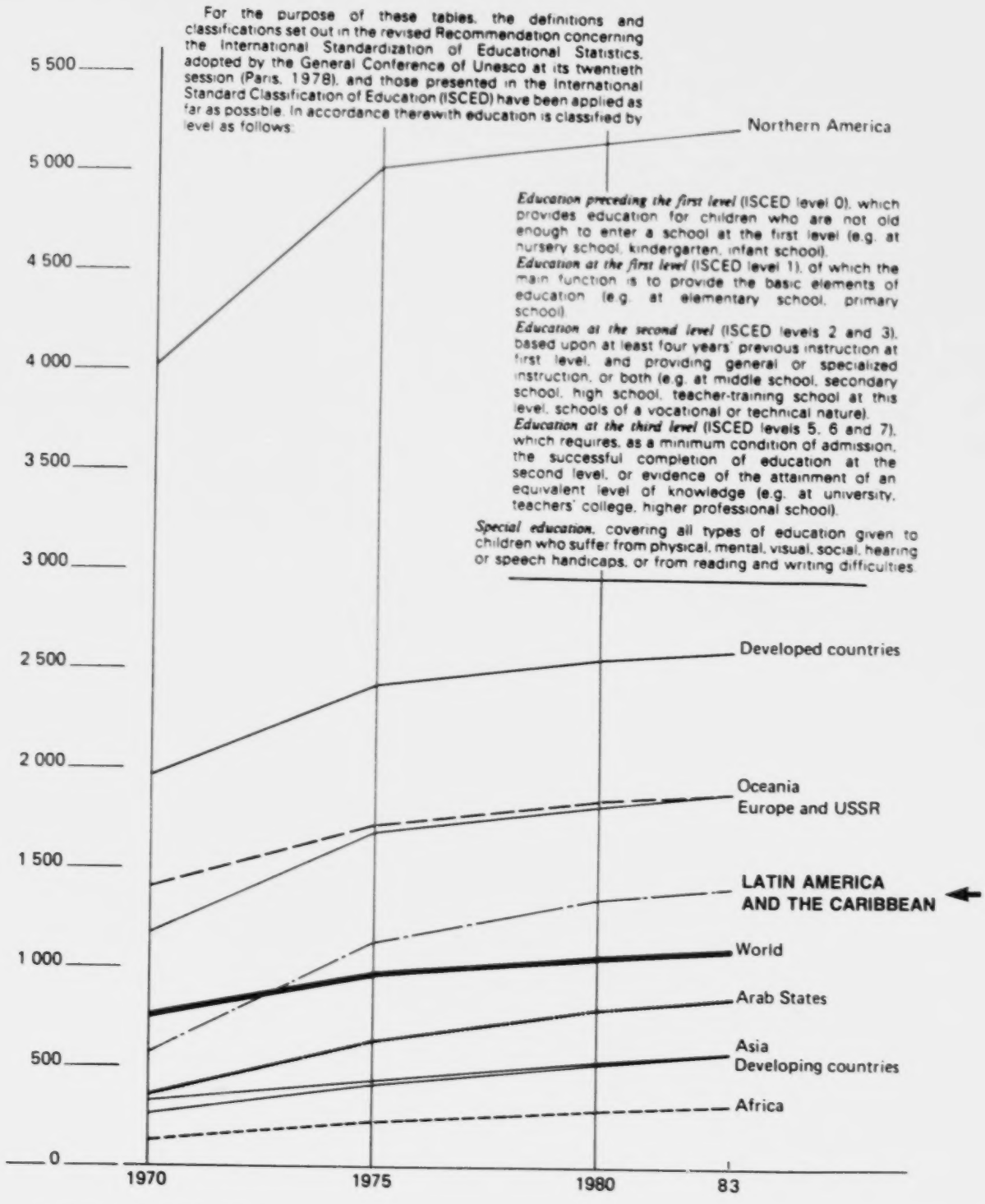
The data on *number enrolled in secondary school* were calculated in the same manner, with secondary-school age considered to be 12–17 years.

Data from The World Bank, *World Development Report 1985*, Table 25.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT THE THIRD LEVEL

Per 100,000 inhabitants


For the purpose of these tables, the definitions and classifications set out in the revised Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twentieth session (Paris, 1978), and those presented in the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) have been applied as far as possible. In accordance therewith education is classified by level as follows:
Education preceding the first level (ISCED level 0), which provides education for children who are not old enough to enter a school at the first level (e.g. at nursery school, kindergarten, infant school).
Education at the first level (ISCED level 1), of which the main function is to provide the basic elements of education (e.g. at elementary school, primary school).
Education at the second level (ISCED levels 2 and 3), based upon at least four years' previous instruction at first level, and providing general or specialized instruction, or both (e.g. at middle school, secondary school, high school, teacher-training school at this level, schools of a vocational or technical nature).
Education at the third level (ISCED levels 5, 6 and 7), which requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the second level, or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge (e.g. at university, teachers' college, higher professional school).
Special education, covering all types of education given to children who suffer from physical, mental, visual, social, hearing or speech handicaps, or from reading and writing difficulties.
5 500
5 000
4 500
4 000
3 500
3 000
2 500
2 000
1 500
1 000
500
0
1970
1975
1980
83
Northern America
Developed countries
Oceania
Europe and USSR
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
World
Arab States
Asia
Developing countries
Africa

Not including the D.P.R. of Korea.

From the *UNESCO STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1985*. © Unesco 1985. Reproduced by permission of Unesco.

ESTIMATES OF ILLITERACY

	For Year	Estimate* Made By	Degree of Reliability	Age Group	Percentage of Illiterates	% Male	% Female
Central America							
Costa Rica	1985	Unesco	(B)	15+	6.4%	6.0%	6.8%
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	1985	Unesco	(A)	15+	22.7	22.3	23.2
El Salvador	1985	Unesco	(B)	15+	27.9	25.0	30.7
Guatemala	1985	Unesco	(B)	15+	45.0	37.4	52.9
Haiti	1985	Unesco	(A)	15+	62.4	59.9	64.7
Honduras	1985	Member State	..	15+	40.5	39.3	41.6
Mexico	1985	Member State	..	15+	9.7	7.7	11.7
Nicaragua	1980	Member State	..	10+	13.0	..	..
Panama	1985	Member State	..	15+	11.8	11.0	12.3
South America							
Argentina	1985	Unesco	(A)	15+	4.5	4.0	5.0
Bolivia	1985	Unesco	(B)	15+	25.8	16.2	34.9
Brazil	1985	Unesco	(A)	15+	22.3	21.0	23.5
Chile	1983	Member State	..	15+	5.6	..	..
Colombia	1985	Unesco	(A)	15+	11.9	10.9	12.9
Ecuador	1985	Unesco	(A)	15+	17.6	15.0	20.2
Paraguay	1985	Unesco	(A)	15+	11.8	8.8	14.6
Peru	1985	Unesco	(A)	15+	15.2	8.5	21.8
Uruguay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela	1985	Unesco	(A)	15+	13.1	11.6	14.5

* For Estimates Made by Unesco, Five Degrees of Reliability Are Shown According to the Interval Between the Most Recent Available Census on 1985

(A) 5 year or less
(B) 6 to 15 years
(C) 16 to 25 years
(D) more than 25 years
(E) No Census Data available

Data from Unesco. *1985 Statistical Yearbook*. Pp. I-16 to I-18.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES, BY COUNTRY

	Year	Total Educational Expenditure as % of GNP	Total Educational Expenditure as % of Total Government Expenditures
Central America			
Costa Rica	1983	6.0%	..
Cuba[1]	1982	6.3	..
Dominican Republic	1983	2.1	16.0%
El Salvador	1982	3.7	8.5
Guatemala	1983	1.8	12.4
Haiti	1983	1.1	..
Honduras	1982	4.3	16.9
Mexico[2]	1983	2.7	6.4
Nicaragua	1982	4.0	10.3
Panama	1983	5.5	17.5
South America			
Argentina	1982	2.5	14.5
Bolivia[3]	1982	3.0	25.8
Brazil	1983	3.2	18.4
Chile	1982	5.8	..
Colombia[4]	1983	3.0	21.5
Ecuador	1980	5.6	33.3
Paraguay	1979	1.3	12.4
Peru	1983	3.3	14.7
Uruguay	1981	2.5	12.8
Venezuela	1982	6.5	21.2
Others			
Canada	1983	8.0	..
China	..	..	..
East Germany	..	..	..
Egypt[5]	1983	4.1	8.9
India	1982	3.2	..
Iran	1983	..	15.5
Israel	1981	7.8	6.8
Japan	1982	5.7	19.1
Nigeria[6]	1983	2.1	9.3
Philippines	1982	2.0	..
South Africa	..	..	..
UK	1982	5.5	11.9
USA	1981	6.8	..
USSR[7]	1983	6.6	10.2
West Germany	1982	4.6	..

.. not available
1 Expenditure on education is calculated as percentage of global social product.
2 Data refer to expenditure of Federal government only.
3 Expenditure on universities is not included.
4 Data refer to expenditure of the Ministry of Education only.
5 Expenditure of Al-Azhar education is not included.
6 Data refer to expenditure of Federal government only.
7 Expenditure on Education is calculated as percentage of net material product.

Data from Unesco. *1985 Statistical Yearbook*. Pp. IV-5 through IV-21.

YOUTH IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1985

	Percent of Labor Force Aged 15-24	Percent of Those Aged 15-18 Who Are in Labor Force	Percent of Those Aged 20-28 Who Are in Labor Force
Central America			
Costa Rica	9	22	37
Cuba	8	17	33
Dominican Republic	5	9	16
El Salvador	9	23	32
Guatemala	5	16	19
Haiti	13	57	70
Honduras	6	17	22
Mexico	9	23	32
Nicaragua	9	20	33
Panama	10	26	42
South America			
Argentina	8	30	49
Bolivia	8	23	34
Brazil	10	26	37
Chile	8	17	41
Colombia	9	21	36
Ecuador	9	22	34
Paraguay	10	26	39
Peru	9	21	35
Uruguay	8	28	48
Venezuela	9	20	38
Others			
Belize	..	..	..
Guyana	9	16	39
Suriname	10	16	37
Canada	9	33	62
China	10	41	61
East Germany	9	50	77
Egypt	3	7	10
India	8	27	40
Iran	6	17	18
Israel	10	34	51
Japan	7	32	77
Nigeria	10	35	48
Philippines	10	31	41
South Africa	13	45	66
UK	9	50	62
USA	8	32	59
USSR	9	30	80
West Germany	10	57	71

.. Not Available

Data from United Nations ST / ESA / STAT / SER. Y / 1 *Statistical Indicators on Youth (International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace)*. 1985.

LABOR FORCE MIGRATION WITHIN LATIN AMERICA

From a Continent of Immigrants to a Continent of Emigrants

Since the 16th century, migration to Latin America has constituted an important component of the development of the region and of its extremely varied ethnic composition. During both the Colonial Period and the period of post-independence, the emerging republics actively sought ways of attracting foreign population to settle the vast expanses of arable land and to develop fledgling urban industries.

Expressing the prevailing attitude, Juan Bautista Alberdi in 1853 noted that "to govern is to populate" and the Argentine Constitution of that year encouraged European immigration. At that time Argentina's policy of drawing immigrants from Europe rather than of depending upon an increase in the native population was logical from a demographic standpoint. Life expectancy in Latin America in the 19th century was short (30-35 years) and, because of high mortality, the rate of natural increase (the excess of births over deaths), low. Immigration was, therefore, relied upon for quick infusions of population of working age into the labor force of the local economies.

Traditionally, the main source of immigrants to Latin America was Europe, and great numbers entered the Southern Cone nations of Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay, in addition to southern Brazil and Cuba. The second source was West Africa, where trade in human lives did not end until Brazil abolished the slave trade in 1888. The abolition of slavery in the British colonies in 1833 resulted in the replacement of blacks by indentured East Indians, who settled throughout the English-speaking Caribbean.[2] East Indians now constitute a major population element in the Caribbean. The most recent sizable group of immigrants have been Japanese, who have settled chiefly in Brazil.

Immigration from outside the region peaked in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It fell to low levels and remained there through the World Depression of the 1930's and the Second World War. Reviving slightly to accomodate Europeans displaced by the war, it dropped again in the 1950's and has since been an insignificant contributor to the growth of Latin America's overall population and labor force.

Meanwhile the population explosion that began in earnest in the 1950's has persisted, natural increase replacing immigration as the key population growth element. The region's fertility rates have stayed high while mortality rates have dropped precipitously to near their expected minimum. The result has been a dramatic rise in life expectancy (from 50 to 64 years between 1950 and 1980) as well as a massive increase in population.

Once a continent of immigrants, Latin America is becoming a continent of emigrants. Movements from outside the region have virtually ceased, while outward movements to other countries of the region and to the industrialized nations have increased. The rate of growth of Latin America's urban labor force and other factors to be identified later account in part for this out-migration.

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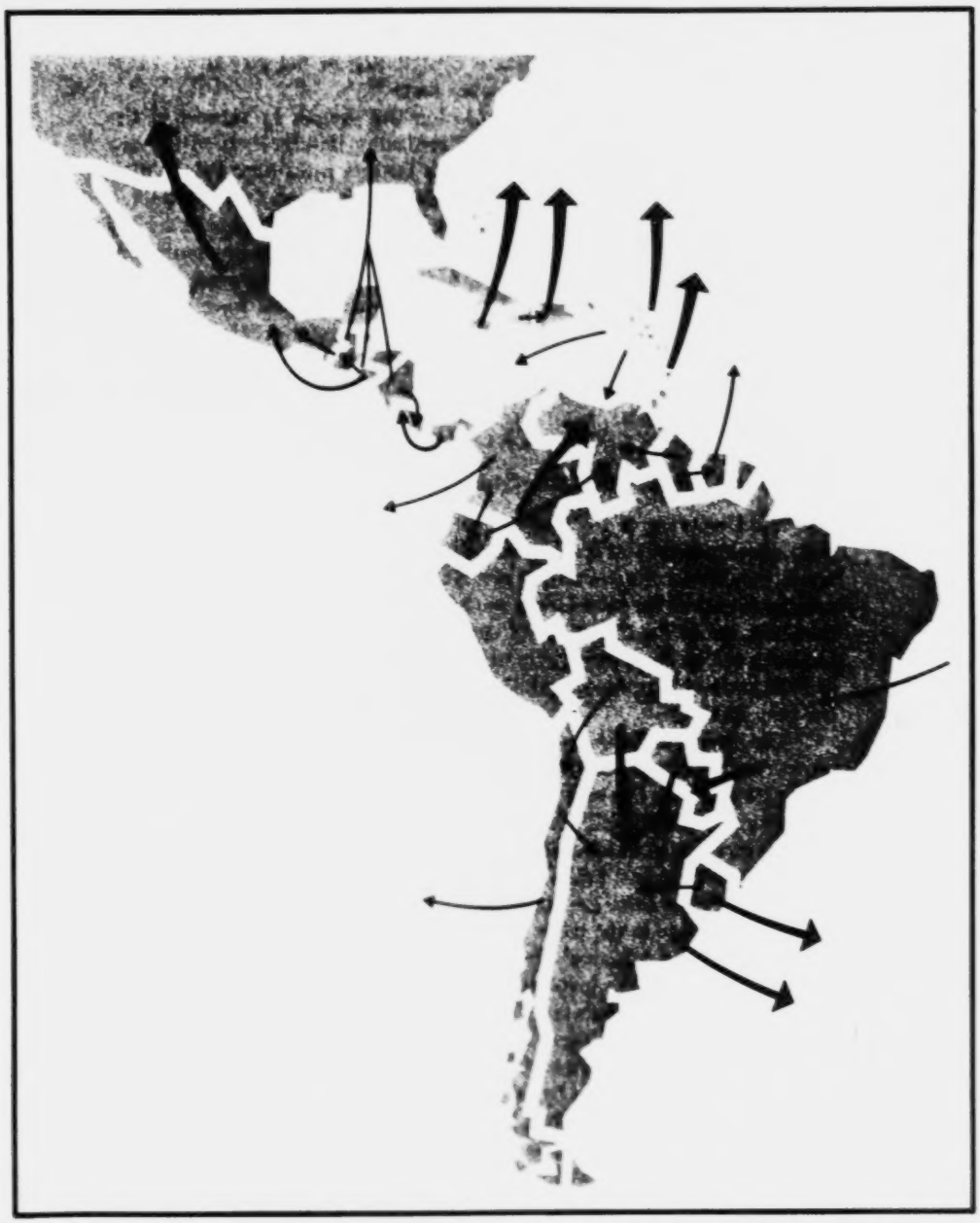
[2] By 1875, some 130,000 Chinese had also been brought as indentured contract workers to Cuba and Peru.

Source: Inter-American Development Bank. *Economic and Social Progress in Latin America: Economic Integration.* 1984 Report. Pp. 140 and 142. Originally reprinted in *World Eagle*, February 1985. P.10.

MIGRATORY CURRENTS OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES



Note: **An extremely important transfer involves Cubans to the US. This is probably the most significant of all relative to the sending society, but has been excluded here as Cuba is not an active member of the OAS system.**

Source: Inter-American Development Bank. *Economic and Social Process in Latin America: Economic Integration*. 1984 Report. P. 141. Originally reprinted in *World Eagle*, February 1985. P.11.

UNEMPLOYMENT, PLUS OTHER PROBLEMS

- **The ILO estimates that the number of unemployed in Latin America in the early 1980s has grown by over 60 percent. This has wiped out all employment gains achieved in the previous two decades.**
- **Real wages have fallen by large fractions of their earlier value in virtually all countries. Even modern-sector workers are now among the underprivileged, paying an undue part of the cost of adjustment to the recession.**
- **On average, Latin American terms of trade were 21.5 percent lower in 1984 than in 1980.**
- **Regional net interest payments grew from 12.4 percent of the exports of goods and services in 1977 to about 35 percent in 1984.**
- **Loans to Latin America fell from the pre-recession level of $30 billion a year to about $4 billion in 1983.**
- **Inflation is soaring: For the whole region it was close to 180 percent in 1984.**

Source: International Labor Organization. February 1986.

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT

Average annual rates

Country	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Argentina[a]	3.7	4.9	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.6	4.7	5.3	4.6	4.6	6.6
Bolivia[b]	...	...	7.9	4.5	7.6	7.5	9.7	9.4	12.1	12.6	...
Brazil[c]	...	...	...	6.8	6.4	7.2	7.9	6.3	6.7	7.1	6.0
Colombia[d]	11.0	10.6	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.7	8.2	9.3	11.8	13.5	14.2
Costa Rica[e]	...	5.4	5.1	5.8	5.3	6.0	9.1	9.9	8.6	6.6	6.7
Chile[f]	15.0	16.3	13.9	13.3	13.4	11.7	9.0	20.0	19.0	18.5	17.7
Mexico[g]	7.2	6.8	8.3	6.9	5.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	6.7	6.0	5.7
Nicaragua[h]	...	...	...	...	...	18.3	15.8	19.9	15.2	16.3	...
Panama[i]	8.6	9.0	...	9.6	11.6	9.8	11.8	10.3	11.4	11.1	11.5
Paraguay[j]	...	6.7	5.4	4.1	5.9	4.1	2.2	5.6	8.4	7.4	...
Peru[k]	...	8.4	9.4	10.4	11.2	10.9	10.4	10.6	13.9	16.4	...
Uruguay[l]	...	12.7	11.8	10.1	8.3	7.4	6.7	11.9	15.5	14.0	13.5
Venezuela[m]	8.3	6.8	5.5	5.1	5.8	6.6	6.8	7.8	10.5	14.3	14.0

Source: ECLAC and PREALC, on the basis of official figures.

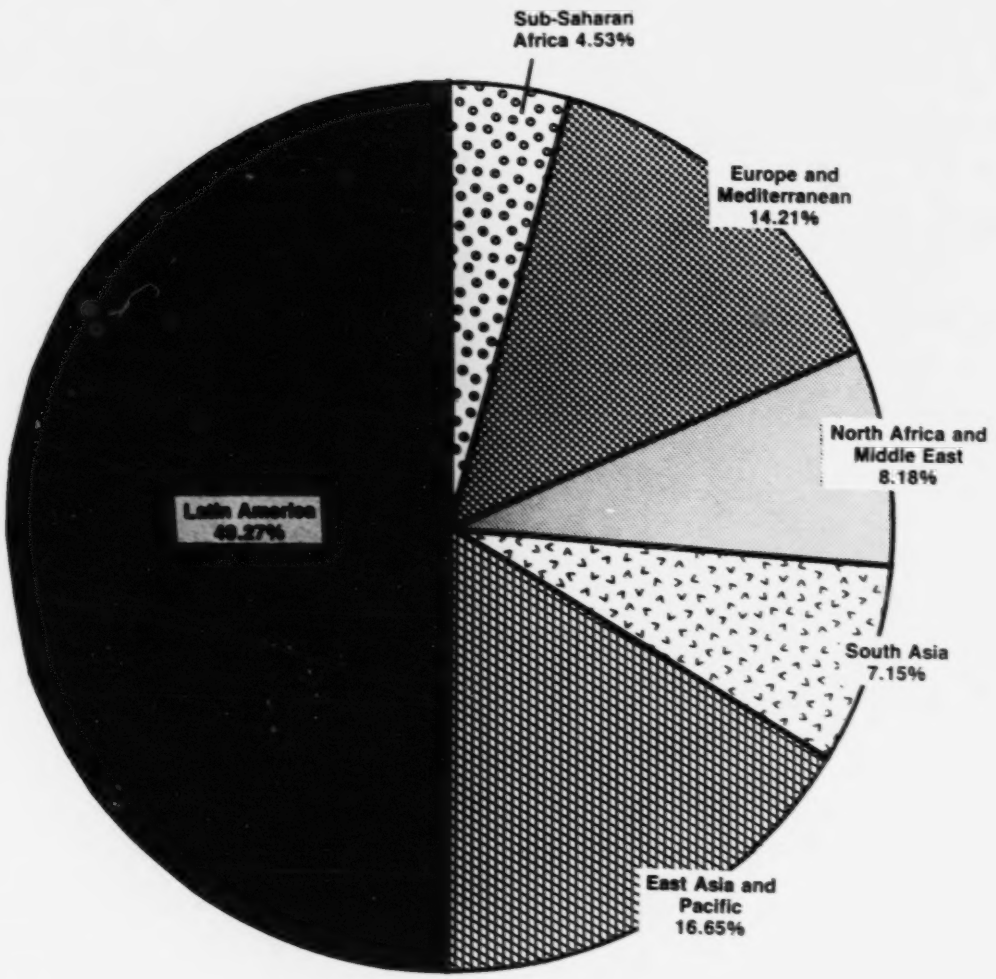
[a] National urban. Average April-October; 1985, April. [b] La Paz, 1977, 1978 and 1979; second semester; 1980, average May-October; 1983 and 1984, second semester. [c] Metropolitan areas of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Belo Horizonte, Porto Alegre, Salvador and Recife: average for 12 months; 1980, average June-December; 1983, average January-August. [d] Bogotá, Barranquilla, Medellín and Cali: average for March, June, September and December; 1985, average for March, July and September. [e] National urban. Average for March, July and November; 1984, average March and November; 1985, average March and July. [f] Greater Santiago. Average for four quarters. As from August 1983 data relate to the metropolitan area of Santiago. 1985, average January-September. [g] Metropolitan areas of Mexico City, Guadalajara and Monterrey, average for four quarters. 1985, average for January and February. [h] Non-agricultural activities. [i] National urban; 1980 corresponds to urban unemployment recorded in the population census taken in that year; 1981, 1982 and 1985, metropolitan area. [j] Asunción, Fernando de la Mora, Lambaré and urban areas of Luque and San Lorenzo, annual average; 1981, first semester; 1983, average September, October and November; 1984, average August and September. [k] Non-agricultural activities. [l] Montevideo, average for two semesters. 1985, average January-September. [m] National urban, average for two semesters, 1985, first semester.

Source: United Nations. Comision Economica para America Latina y el Caribe. Santiago de Chile. *CEPAL*, No. 424 / 425. December 1985. Table 4, p.12.

THESE SEVEN COUNTRIES PRODUCE ALMOST 90 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL OUTPUT OF GOODS AND SERVICES OF ALL LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

Source: Inter-American Development Bank. Economic and Social Progress in Latin America, 1985 Report: *External Debt: Crisis and Adjustment*. P.3.

LATIN AMERICA HAS 49% OF THE WORLD'S LONG-TERM DEBT, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COMBINED


Sub-Saharan Africa 4.53%
Europe and Mediterranean 14.21%
North Africa and Middle East 8.18%
South Asia 7.15%
East Asia and Pacific 16.65%
Latin America 49.27%

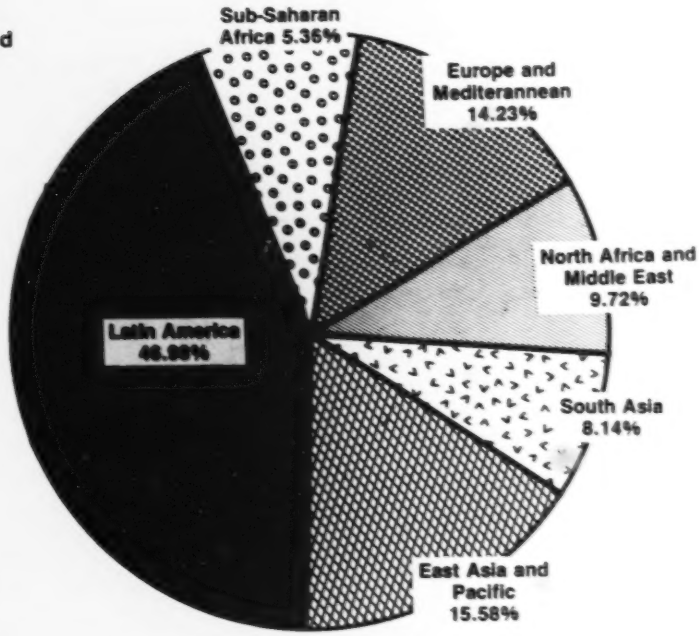
Public and Publicly Guaranteed Long-Term Debt plus Private, Non-Guaranteed Long-Term Debt US$633.183 billion

(Year 1984)

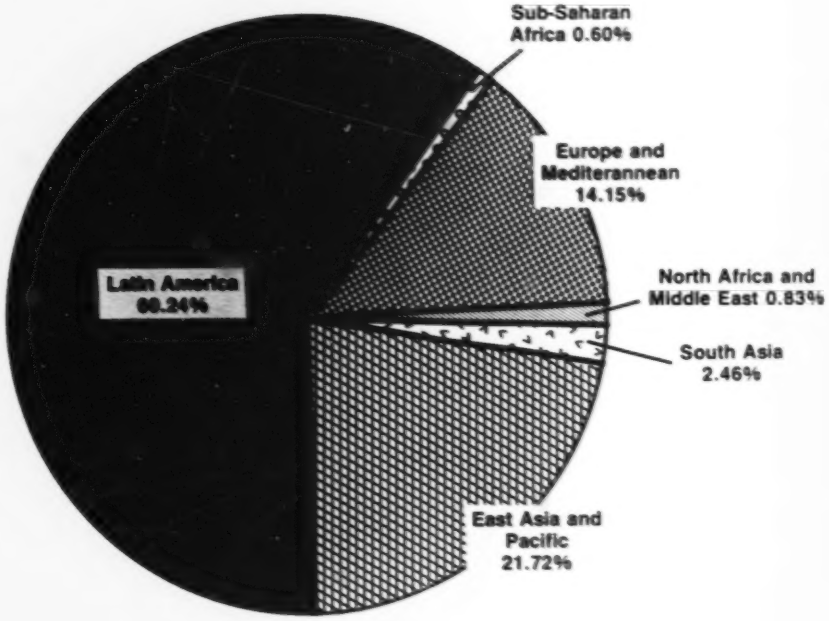
Source: The World Bank. *World Debt Tables, 1985-86.*

LATIN AMERICA'S LONG-TERM DEBT

Public and Publicly Guaranteed Long-Term Debt US$523.613 billion
(Year 1984)


Sub-Saharan Africa 5.36%
Europe and Mediterannean 14.23%
North Africa and Middle East 9.72%
South Asia 8.14%
East Asia and Pacific 15.58%
Latin America 46.98%

Private, Non-Guaranteed Long-Term Debt US$109.57 billion
(Year 1984)


Sub-Saharan Africa 0.60%
Europe and Mediterannean 14.15%
North Africa and Middle East 0.83%
South Asia 2.46%
East Asia and Pacific 21.72%
Latin America 60.24%

Source: The World Bank, World Debt Tables, 1985-86.

LATIN AMERICA TODAY
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181

THE EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS

The following has been excerpted from the 13-page introduction to the Inter-American Development Bank's Economic and Social Progress in Latin America 1985 Report, *External Debt: Crisis and Adjustment.*

" . . . The seven countries analyzed—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela—produce almost 90 per cent of the total output of goods and services of all Latin American and Caribbean countries and owe a similar proportion of the total external debt. . . "

Background and Origins of the Crisis

" For Latin America—and particularly for the seven countries analyzed here—the latter part of the decade of the 1970's was a period of strong growth in output fueled by growing external demand and generally expansive domestic economic policies. With real consumption growing somewhat faster than output, imports expanded at a rapid pace (especially during 1979–80), but the generally improving terms of trade kept the trade deficit ("resource gap") of the balance of payments from fully reflecting the underlying disequilibrium.[1]

The high level of liquidity in the international financial system made external credits relatively cheap and easily available, and encouraged the countries to finance their current account deficits and, in most cases, to accumulate reserves without recourse to currency devaluations; on the other hand, the ready availability of foreign exchange allowed the currencies of many of the countries to appreciate (quite sharply in the case of Argentina), which encouraged imports and large capital outflows, and further accentuated the growing imbalance.

While nominal GDP of the seven countries (measured in current dollars) increased by some 74 per cent between 1974 and 1978, annual net external borrowing doubled; in the next three years, while nominal GDP increased 37 per cent, net external borrowing doubled again to almost $48 billion. In addition, with an increasing proportion of external debt contracted on commercial conditions and at variable rates (and with shorter terms), the rapid rise in international interest rates over 1979–81 skyrocketed interest payment obligations, from less than $9 billion in 1978 (2 per cent of GNP) to more than $30 billion in 1981 (5.2 per cent of GNP), with the result that the current account deficit of the region more than doubled from 1979 to 1981. This situation left the seven countries with generally overvalued exchange rates and heavily dependent upon large inflows of net external financing, at a time when the traditional capital-exporting countries were entering a major recession, growth of international trade was slowing, and terms of trade in general were turning against primary producers.

As private capital outflows intensified, net capital receipts (including errors and omissions), which had been barely sufficient to cover interest payments in 1981, declined steeply and steadily to negative levels by 1983 while interest payments continued to rise. (Interest payments jumped from 17 per cent of export earnings in 1978 to 42 per cent in 1982.) With reserves largely depleted by 1982, the countries were faced with a single unaccustomed option if they were to avoid default: generate trade surpluses sufficient to cover the large and growing interest obligations.

[1] Over 1976–80, imports were growing at an average of 12.6 per cent per annum in real terms, while exports grew at 7.9 per cent.

The full effect of the external debt crisis was not felt until late 1982 and 1983. Net external borrowing, which had reached almost $48 billion in 1981, fell by two-thirds to scarcely more than $16 billion by 1983, while direct investment flows were halved and other capital outflows (principally speculative private capital movements) absorbed all new borrowing and investment inflows. International reserves, which had increased throughout the late 1970's, were further drawn down by almost $5 billion (after a $17 billion loss in 1982) and were at critical levels by the end of 1983. Even so, only a little over $4 billion in net external financing was available in 1983 to finance the current account deficits of the seven countries, compared with an average of $32 billion annually over the 1980–82 period. With net factor payment obligations (basically interest payments) in excess of $30 billion in 1983, the seven countries had little choice but to generate a net trade surplus of some $26 billion, a sharp reversal from the average deficit of almost $8 billion in 1979–81. Even with the non-factor service deficit cut in half and merchandise exports beginning to recover from the sharp drop in earnings of 1982, the only recourse was to slash merchandise imports by $20 billion (one-third) in order to adjust to the available financing.

How this was accomplished, how the burden of adjustment was distributed both among and within the individual countries, and what the implications may be for future growth and development are analyzed in more detail in the subsequent chapters of this study. . . "

The Social Cost of Adjustment

" The remarkable improvement in the current account of Latin America from a deficit of some $40 billion in 1981 to virtual equilibrium in 1984 was obtained at the cost of great sacrifices in living standards and job stability for the work force in most of the countries of the region. These sacrifices were necessary to achieve the real income transfer required by the servicing of the external debt, the interest payments on which alone represented an average of $35 billion a year. The main burden of the transfer fell on wage earners, through a reduction in real wages brought about primarily through a rapid increase in inflation associated with substantial real depreciation of the currencies of most countries. The largest cumulative declines in real wages in the period 1981–84 occurred in Brazil and Mexico; those in Chile, Peru, and Venezuela were smaller. The only country where wage earners continued to make steady gains was Colombia, although even there urban unemployment rose rapidly in the period.

The sacrifice in real wages was compounded by the slowdown or outright drop in economic activity, which particularly affected urban employment. Urban unemployment rates rose rapidly between 1981 and 1983, and, in several countries, continued to rise in 1984. However, in many Latin American cities the crisis stimulated the growth of a large informal sector, whose activities have absorbed part of the mass of the unemployed, albeit typically at very low income levels. This phenomenon, combined with inherent defects in unemployment data collection systems in most countries, help explain why the urban unemployment registered by official statistics is often less dramatic than one would expect. . . "

THE COST OF DEBT SERVICE

	Debt Service as Percentage of			
	GNP		Exports of Goods and Services	
	1970	1983	1970	1983
Central America				
Costa Rica	2.9	22.7	10.0	50.6
Cuba	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	0.8	2.8	4.7	22.7
El Salvador	0.9	1.8	3.6	6.4
Guatemala	1.4	1.6	7.4	11.7
Haiti	1.0	0.9	7.7	5.0
Honduras	0.8	4.3	2.8	14.9
Mexico	2.0	7.3	23.6	35.9
Nicaragua	2.4	3.2	11.1	18.3
Panama	3.1	11.6	7.7	6.8
South America				
Argentina	2.1	3.1	21.5	24.0
Bolivia	1.6	7.0	11.3	30.5
Brazil	0.9	3.5	12.5	28.7
Chile	3.0	5.1	18.9	18.3
Colombia	1.7	2.4	12.0	21.3
Ecuador	1.4	8.8	9.1	32.5
Paraguay	1.2	2.1	11.9	14.9
Peru	2.1	4.6	11.6	19.6
Uruguay	2.6	5.6	21.6	19.8
Venezuela	0.7	4.0	2.9	15.0

.. Not Available

Data from The World Bank, *1985 World Development Report*, Table 16.

INDICATORS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE

Scholars will want to refer to the many footnotes which accompany these figures in the source cited.

	Urban Unemployment, 1983	Passenger Motor Cars per Thousand Inhabitants (year)	TV Receivers per Thousand Inhabitants 1981	Telephones per Thousand Inhabitants (year)	Apparent Newsprint Consumption, Kilograms Per Capita 1981	Relative Availability of Calories [a]
Central America						
Costa Rica	8.5	21.3 (1981)	70.0	103.0 (1980)	4.5	118.4
Cuba	..	18.5 (1982)	153.1	44.8 (1982)	3.4	121.0
Dominican Republic	..	15.3 (1980)	69.6	29.7 (1980)	2.6	94.3
El Salvador	..	14.6 (1981)	62.8	15.6 (1982)	3.0	94.1
Guatemala	..	12.6 (1975)	25.3	9.3 (1970)	2.4	97.6
Haiti	..	3.5 (1975)	2.9	1.1 (1965)	0.1	84.2
Honduras	..	7.1 (1981)	12.8	8.3 (1983)	1.5	94.5
Mexico	6.9	66.6 (1981)	110.8	81.7 (1982)	4.4	124.0
Nicaragua	..	13.6 (1980)	64.7	15.0 (1975)	1.4	97.2
Panama	11.2	53.9 (1982)	116.6	96.4 (1982)	2.5	101.2
South America						
Argentina	4.1	60.1 (1970)	193.1	76.4 (1980)	9.4	127.5
Bolivia	12.1	11.4 (1982)	59.6	25.9 (1982)	1.2	87.1
Brazil	6.7	68.7 (1981)	124.9	61.2 (1980)	1.3	107.9
Chile	19.0	52.9 (1982)	110.6	50.3 (1982)	7.8	113.1
Colombia	11.8	17.7 (1982)	94.9	66.6 (1980)	3.6	107.5
Ecuador	..	7.3 (1975)	63.4	33.5 (1980)	3.8	92.3
Paraguay	8.4	12.4 (1980)	22.9	19.6 (1981)	1.5	122.9
Peru	9.2	17.6 (1982)	50.7	27.5 (1982)	1.8	93.4
Uruguay	15.5	43.1 (1970)	125.0	100.4 (1981)	7.4	108.1
Venezuela	10.5	96.9 (1981)	116.2	59.5 (1982)	9.0	107.2

Data from *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America 1984* Part I, Tables 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 33, 36, 42, 44, 45

continued

INDICATORS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE continued

	Number of Inhabitants per Doctor (Year)	Percentage of GDP Spent on Health, 1980	Public Expenditure on Education, 1980	Percentage of Population with Access [b] to Piped Water Around 1979		Percentage of Total Urban Population Served by Sewerage Systems, Around 1979
				Urban	Rural	
Central America						
Costa Rica	1198 (1982)	1.3	6.2	99.9	64.0	43.0
Cuba	579 (1982)	..	..	91.7	7.0	46.6
Dominican Republic	4701 (1975)	1.6	2.1	88.0 around 1977	28.8	26.5 (1976)
El Salvador	3163 (1982)	1.5	3.4	66.8	34.1	46.9
Guatemala	2441 (1975)	1.4	1.6	89.4	15.6	33.7
Haiti	12,353 (1981)	0.8 (1978)	..	44.5	0.6	18.5 (1969)
Honduras	2529 (1983)	1.6 (1979)	3.5 (1979)	91.5	35.1	42.9
Mexico	1045 (1980)	0.4	3.1	73.2 around 1977	32.5	41.1 (1977)
Nicaragua	1484 (1983)	1.7 (1978)	2.2 (1978)	80.9	9.4	31.1
Panama	1000 (1982)	4.6 (1979)	4.8 (1979)	100	63.8	97.2 (1976)
South America						
Argentina	388 (1980)	0.3	1.7	69.3	15.8	33.4
Bolivia	1952 (1980)	1.1 (1979)	3.9 (1979)	71.6	13.1	42.4
Brazil	1278 (1980)	1.3	0.7	74.6 around 1977	45.6	34.3 (1976)
Chile	2738 (1981)	2.0 (1981)	4.3 (1981)	92.9	20.2	62.4
Colombia	1727 (1981)	0.9	2.1	86.9	22.6	67.8
Ecuador	2144 (1975)	1.1 (1981)	4.9 (1981)	89.3	14.2	71.7
Paraguay	1622 (1982)	0.4	1.3	59.1	9.9	23.6
Peru	1236 (1982)	0.8	2.1	79.0	13.2	54.9
Uruguay	534 (1981)	0.9 (1981)	1.8 (1981)	93.2	13.2	61.7
Venezuela	830 (1982)	1.9	4.7	94.1 around 1977	46.9	52.3 (1976)

a Average supply of calories as a percentage of minimum nutritional needs, three-year averages, 1979-81.
b Refers to population either served by a connection in the home or with "easy access". According to the World Health Organization definition, "easy access" to water supply means the availability of piped water at a distance of not more than 200 meters from a dwelling unit to a public hydrant, in urban areas; and in rural areas, it means that the housewife does not have to spend a disproportionate part of the day on fetching water to meet the family's needs.

Data from *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America 1984*. Part I. Tables 33, 36, 42, 44, 45

MOTOR VEHICLES, WASHING MACHINES, AND REFRIGERATORS

(thousands of units)

Production of Passenger Motor Vehicles	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983
Argentina	49.5	141.1	169.0	184.9	227.5	144.1	110.1	134.4
Brazil	57.3	113.5	255.5	550.7	651.9	434.1	494.7	576.0
Colombia	..	0.6	4.8	20.8	32.3	24.7	26.7	20.4
Chile	..	7.1	20.7	4.9	25.2	20.6	7.9	3.0
Mexico	24.8	67.3	136.5	262.2	316.0	369.0	324.1	230.0
Peru	..	..	10.3	21.2	10.7	18.1	15.7	..
Venezuela	6.5	41.3	48.0	92.0	94.0	82.0	94.0	90.0

Production of Washing Machines								
Argentina	104.1	102.6	156.9	191.6	150.1	106.6	109.8	..
Colombia	1.0	12.0	9.0	19.0	47.5	58.5	43.2	32.8
Chile	..	31.7	47.6	47.0	104.6	115.0	43.0	..
Mexico	46.0	66.0	197.5	337.9	585.0	620.7	653.7	511.0
Peru	..	..	8.4	23.9	28.9	32.7	..	..

Production of Refrigerators								
Argentina	205.6	181.8	236.7	260.1	260.2	212.3	202.6	..
Brazil	..	260.2	500.9	1,031.0	2,026.0	1,757.0	1,725.0	1,676.0
Colombia	17.0	34.0	50.0	..	188.0	179.0	..	..
Cuba	..	..	6.0	50.0	26.0	40.6	15.7	13.5
Chile	..	68.9	66.8	27.0	95.0	86.0	31.7	31.5
Ecuador	..	3.0	8.0	51.0	83.0 (1978)	..	..	..
Mexico	45.0	114.0	241.4	430.9	572.0	624.4	613.4	445.4
Peru	..	..	32.9	16.0	75.9	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	..	..	5.0	28.0	48.0	35.7	36.7	..

.. not available

Data from Statistical Yearbook for Latin America 1984, Part VII, Tables 325, 330, 331

TEN COMPARISONS WITH OTHERS

(Shares of World Totals)

Research & Development Scientists & Engineers, 1980	**Latin America & Caribbean 2.4%**	Europe	22.3%	Asia*	18.5%
		Africa*	0.4%	Arab States	0.9%
		Northern Amer.	18.0%	Oceania	0.9%
				USSR[a]	36.6%
Research & Development Expenditure, 1980	**Latin America & Caribbean 1.8%**	Europe	34.0%	Asia*	14.8%
		Africa*	0.3%	Arab States	0.5%
		Northern Amer.	32.1%	Oceania	0.9%
				USSR[b]	15.6%
Estimated Expenditure for R & D as Percentage of Gross National Product, 1980	**Latin America & Caribbean 0.49%**	Europe	1.79%	Asia*	1.18%
		Africa*	0.36%	Arab States	0.27%
		Northern Amer.	2.33%	Oceania	1.11%
				USSR[b]	4.67%
Estimated Percentage of Book Production Distribution, 1983	**Latin America & Caribbean 6.1%**	Europe	54.3%	Asia*	22.3%
		Africa*	1.3%	Arab States	0.9%
		Northern Amer.	13.6%	Oceania	1.5%
Estimated Percentage of Circulation of Daily General Interest Newspapers, 1982	**Latin America & Caribbean 6.4%**	Europe & USSR	45.6%	Asia*	31.4%
		Africa*	1.0%	Arab States	1.2%
		Northern Amer.	13.2%	Oceania	1.2%
Estimated Percentage of Newsprint Consumption, 1982	**Latin America & Caribbean 6.3%**	Europe & USSR	27.5%	Asia*	20.1%
		Africa*	0.7%	Arab States	0.4%
		Northern Amer.	42.0%	Oceania	3.0%
Estimated Percentage of Distribution of Radio Receivers, 1983	**Latin America & Caribbean 9.1%**	Europe & USSR	27.3%	Asia*	20.7%
		Africa*	2.7%	Arab States	2.6%
		Northern Amer.	35.8%	Oceania	1.7%
Estimated Distribution of Television Receivers, 1983	**Latin America & Caribbean 7.3%**	Europe & USSR	40.3%	Asia*	16.9%
		Africa*	0.7%	Arab States	1.9%
		Northern Amer.	32.1%	Oceania	1.2%
Estimated Percentage of World Long-Film Production, 1983	**Latin America & Caribbean 6.5%**	Europe & USSR	27.9%	Asia*	49.3%
		Africa*	0.5%	Arab States	3.5%
		Northern Amer.	11.7%	Oceania	0.5%
Estimated Cinema Seating Capacity per 1,000 Inhabitants, 1983	**Latin America & Caribbean 16**	Europe & USSR	55	Asia*	6
		Africa*	3	Arab States	6
		Northern Amer.	46	Oceania	21

* = Excluding Arab States
a = Data refer to scientific workers
b = Data refer to "expenditure on science"

LATIN AMERICA TODAY table. Data from Unesco *1985 Statistical Yearbook*.

ANNUAL VARIATION IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX,[1] 1961-85

In Percent

	1961-70		1971-80		1982		1983[2]		1984[3]		1985[4]		
Countries with Price Stability (Annual Rise in Prices of Less than 5 Per Cent).	El Salvador	0.7			Guatemala	0.5	Panama	2.1	Panama	1.6	Panama	1.3	
	Venezuela	1.0			Panama	4.3	Bahamas	4.1	Suriname	3.7	Honduras	2.8	(March)
	Panama	1.3					Suriname	4.6	Bahamas	3.9	Bahamas	4.5	(Aug.)
	Nicaragua	1.7					Dominican Rep.	4.7	Barbados	4.7	Barbados	4.5	(Aug.)
	Dominican Rep.	2.1							Honduras	4.7			
	Honduras	2.2											
	Guyana	2.3											
	Costa Rica	2.5											
	Mexico	2.8											
	Haiti	2.9											
	Barbados	3.0											
	Trin. & Tobago	3.1											
	Paraguay	3.4											
	Jamaica	4.2											
	Suriname	4.2											
	Ecuador	4.4											
Countries with Moderate Inflation (Annual Rise in Prices of between 5 and 15 Per Cent).	Bolivia	5.6	Panama	7.1	Bahamas	6.0	Barbados	5.2	El Salvador	11.8	Trin. & Tobago	7.8	(Sept.)
	Bahamas	6.2[5]	Bahamas	7.5	Jamaica	6.6	Venezuela	5.9	Costa Rica	11.9	Venezuela	14.9	(Aug.)
	Peru	9.7	Honduras	8.0	Paraguay	6.8	Honduras	9.3	Venezuela	12.0			
	Colombia	11.1	Venezuela	8.5	Suriname	7.3	Jamaica	11.6	Trin. & Tobago	13.4			
			Guatemala	9.3	Dominican Rep.	7.7	El Salvador	13.1					
			Suriname	10.0	Haiti	9.2							
			Guyana	10.4	Venezuela	9.6							
			Dominican Rep.	10.5	Honduras	9.9							
			Haiti	10.9	Chile	10.0							
			El Salvador	11.0	Barbados	10.3							
			Costa Rica	11.2	Trin. & Tobago	11.6							
			Ecuador	12.7	El Salvador	11.8							
			Trin. & Tobago	13.2									
			Paraguay	13.4									
			Nicaragua	14.7[6]									
			Barbados	14.9									
Countries with High Inflation (Annual Rise Greater Than 15 Per Cent).	Argentina	21.4	Mexico	16.9	Ecuador	16.3	Trin. & Tobago	15.2	Colombia	16.2	Costa Rica	16.6	(Aug.)
	Chile	27.1	Jamaica	18.3	Guyana	18.5	Paraguay	16.0	Chile	19.9	El Salvador	18.0	(Aug.)
	Brazil	46.2	Bolivia	20.3	Uruguay	19.0	Colombia	21.9	Paraguay	20.1	Colombia	24.1	(Aug.)
	Uruguay	47.8	Colombia	21.9	Colombia	24.6	Chile	27.4	Jamaica	27.5	Paraguay	24.9	(Aug.)
			Peru	32.0	Nicaragua	24.8	Costa Rica	36.4	Ecuador	33.1	Jamaica	26.8	(Sept.)
			Brazil	36.6	Mexico	59.0	Ecuador	44.3	Uruguay	54.6	Ecuador	29.2	(Sept.)
			Uruguay	64.0	Peru	64.5	Uruguay	47.7	Mexico	66.2	Chile	32.3	(Sept.)
			Argentina	141.5	Costa Rica	90.1	Mexico	103.9	Peru	111.8	Mexico	57.2	(June)
			Chile	174.3	Bolivia	123.6	Peru	109.1	Brazil	195.0	Uruguay	69.7	(Aug.)
					Argentina	164.8	Brazil	136.4	Argentina	585.3	Peru	147.4	(July)
					Brazil	198.0	Bolivia	276.4	Bolivia	1,019.3	Brazil	222.0	(Sept.)
							Argentina	323.6			Argentina	930.3	(July)
											Bolivia	9,296.0	(Aug.)

[1] Calculations based on the comparison of the annual averages of monthly consumer price indexes.
[2] Data for Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, and Nicaragua are not available.
[3] Data for Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, and Nicaragua are not available.
[4] Data for Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Nicaragua and Suriname are not available.
[5] Average 1967-70. Figures for 1965 and previous years are not available.
[6] Figures available for 1974-80 only.

Source: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, November 1985, preceding issues as well as national sources.

Reprinted from Inter-American Development Bank (Washington, D.C.) *Annual Report for 1985*. February 1986. Table 6, page 119.

BOOK PRODUCTION: COPIES BY SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION

		Year	Total	General	Philosophy	Religion	Social Sciences	Pure Sciences	Applied Sciences	Arts	Literature	Geography/ History
A.	ARGENTINA	1981	14,190	1,415	2,568	--	4,390	272	664	1,237	3,478	166
B.	BOLIVIA	1975	399	15	3	13	88	14	37	4	108	57
C.	BRAZIL	1978	319,336	38,781	3,906	40,682	98,102	22,920	17,819	19,874	58,289	18,963
D.	CHILE	1981	4,095	#	105	405	1,125	180	300	210	1,110	660
E.	COLOMBIA	1980	22,646	1,200	105	515	6,639	2,880	1,607	1,011	7,480	1,209
F.	COSTA RICA	1981	110	#	6	#	48	15	24	#	11	6
G.	CUBA	1980	48,327	4,093	24	#	36,568	233	1,259	539	5,413	198
H.	DOMINICAN REP	1981	4,337	121	177	125	7,763	203	423	367	44	114
I.	ECUADOR	1974	31	1	#	#	9	#	#	1	17	2
K.	GUATEMALA	1979	68	19	2	#	21	11	10	#	5	#
M.	HONDURAS	1974	30	#	#	3	17	#	2	1	6	1
N.	MEXICO	1976	4,851	43	85	35	498	297	2,882	166	583	262
P.	PANAMA	1979	146	19	2	1	70	2	24	5	17	6
R.	PERU	1977	910	26	30	31	354	25	130	40	205	69
S.	URUGUAY	1975	481	99	12	14	102	19	61	23	77	74
T.	VENEZUELA	1978	1,194	40	29	20	409	59	226	43	235	133
	LATIN AMERICA	***a	421,151	45,872	7,054	41,844	156,203	27,130	25,468	23,521	77,078	21,920

a. Total of the 16 countries, for years given.

SOURCE: UNESCO-SY, 1981, table 8.6; UNESCO-SY, 1983, table 7.8.

BOOK PRODUCTION: TITLES BY SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION

	Country	Year	Total	General	Philosophy	Religion	Social Sciences	Pure Sciences	Applied Sciences	Arts	Literature	Geography/ History
A.	ARGENTINA	1980	4,698	231	715	--	1,008	141	731	630	1,104	138
B.	BOLIVIA	1979	596	36	8	17	222	14	74	23	129	73
C.	BRAZIL	1978	18,102	1,358	678	1,513	4,670	1,659	1,531	1,025	3,840	1,828
D.	CHILE	1981	918	24	26	69	416	29	114	62	84	94
E.	COLOMBIA	1980	5,492	700	70	155	1,406	430	671	441	1,277	340
F.	COSTA RICA	1981	71	#	2	#	35	10	14	#	6	4
G.	CUBA	1981	1,438	150	2	#	770	24	180	31	263	18
H.	DOMINICAN REP.	1980	2,219	46	82	70	1,360	98	227	250	23	63
J.	EL SALVADOR	1978	144	0	1	1	25	4	64	5	37	7
K.	GUATEMALA	1981	574	55	#	1	203	11	38	155	41	70
N.	MEXICO	1981	2,954	112	194	53	857	136	414	133	852	203
P.	PANAMA	1981	171	34	2	4	62	7	14	13	19	16
R.	PERU	1981	767	12	17	16	344	40	109	12	144	73
S.	URUGUAY	1981	837	#	34	35	238	80	189	32	163	66
T.	VENEZUELA	1981	4,200	151	90	92	1,241	233	636	307	807	643
	LATIN AMERICA	***a	43,181	2,909	1,921	2,026	12,859	2,916	5,006	3,119	8,789	3,636
	UNITED STATES	1981	76,976	1,448	1,193	2,086	8,760	2,850	7,638	2,793	3,044	2,673

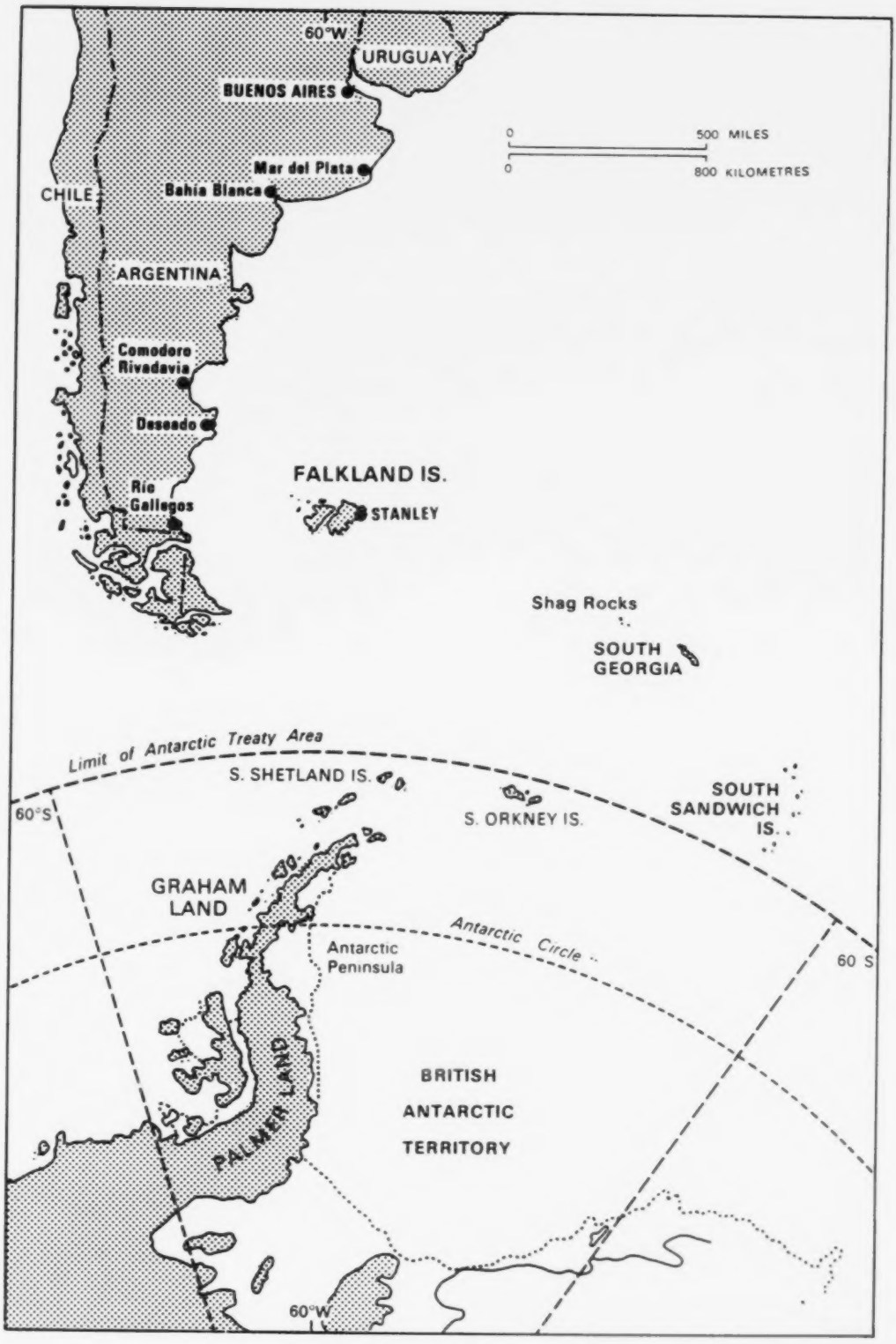
1. Unless otherwise stated, the data are assumed to cover non-periodical publications (books and pamphlets), whether first editions or original works or translations.
2. For earlier years, see SALA, 22-1204.

a. Total of the 13 countries, for years given.

SOURCE: UNESCO-SY, 1982, table 8.2; UNESCO-SY, 1983, table 7.4.

Source: James W. Wilkie and Adam Perkal, eds., *Statistical Abstract of Latin America*, Volume 24 (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, University of California, 1984). Tables 503 and 504.

BUENOS AIRES TO ANTARCTICA

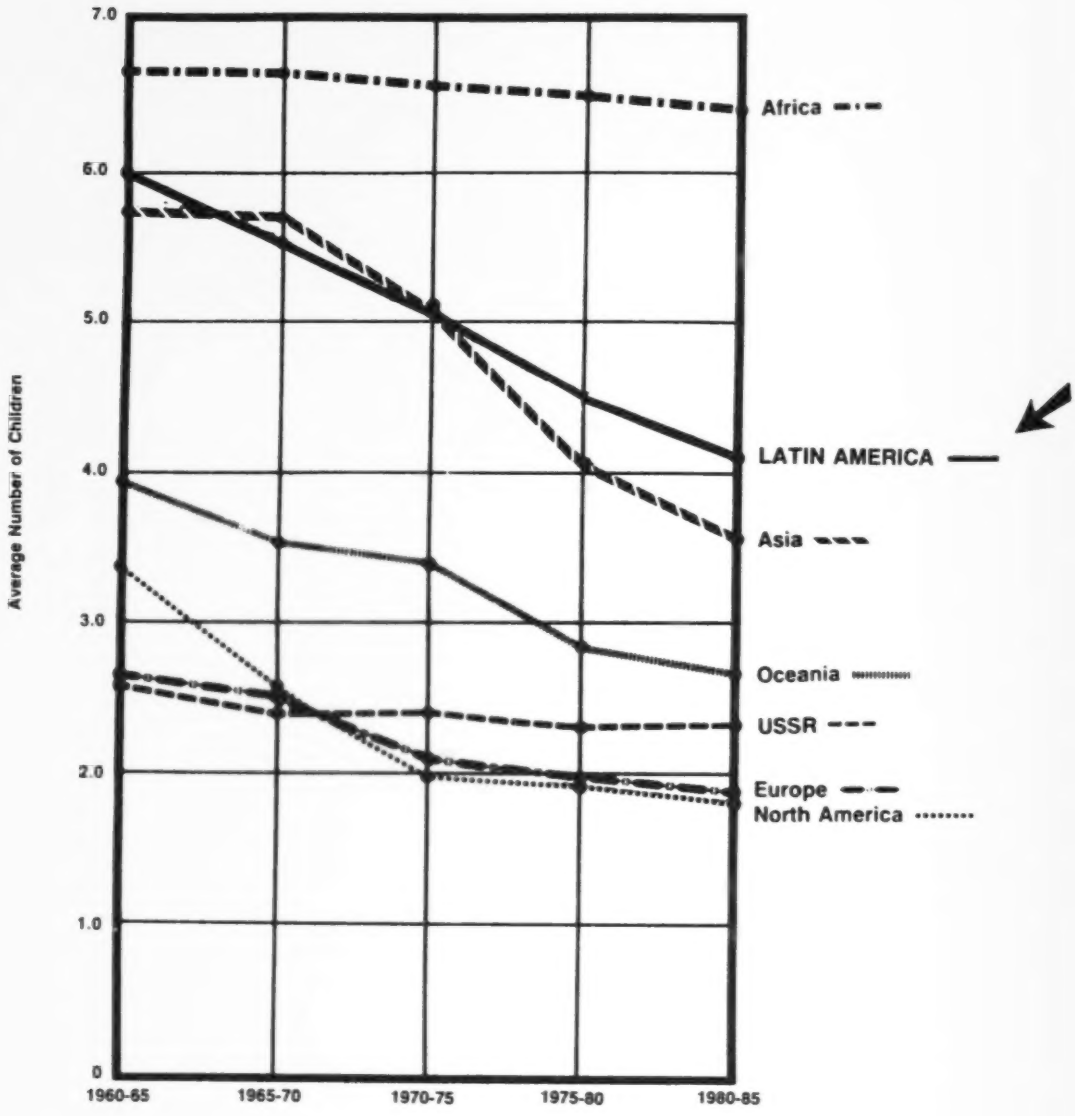


Source: British Information Service, an agency of the British Government, New York, NY. May 1982.

GEOLOGICAL SKETCH OF BRAZIL WITH URANIUM DEPOSITS

Source: OECD. *Uranium: Resources, Production, and Demand.* A Joint Report by the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency and the International Atomic Energy Agency. December 1983.

APPROXIMATELY A 30% DROP IN 20 YEARS, BUT LATIN AMERICA STILL HAS WORLD'S SECOND-HIGHEST TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

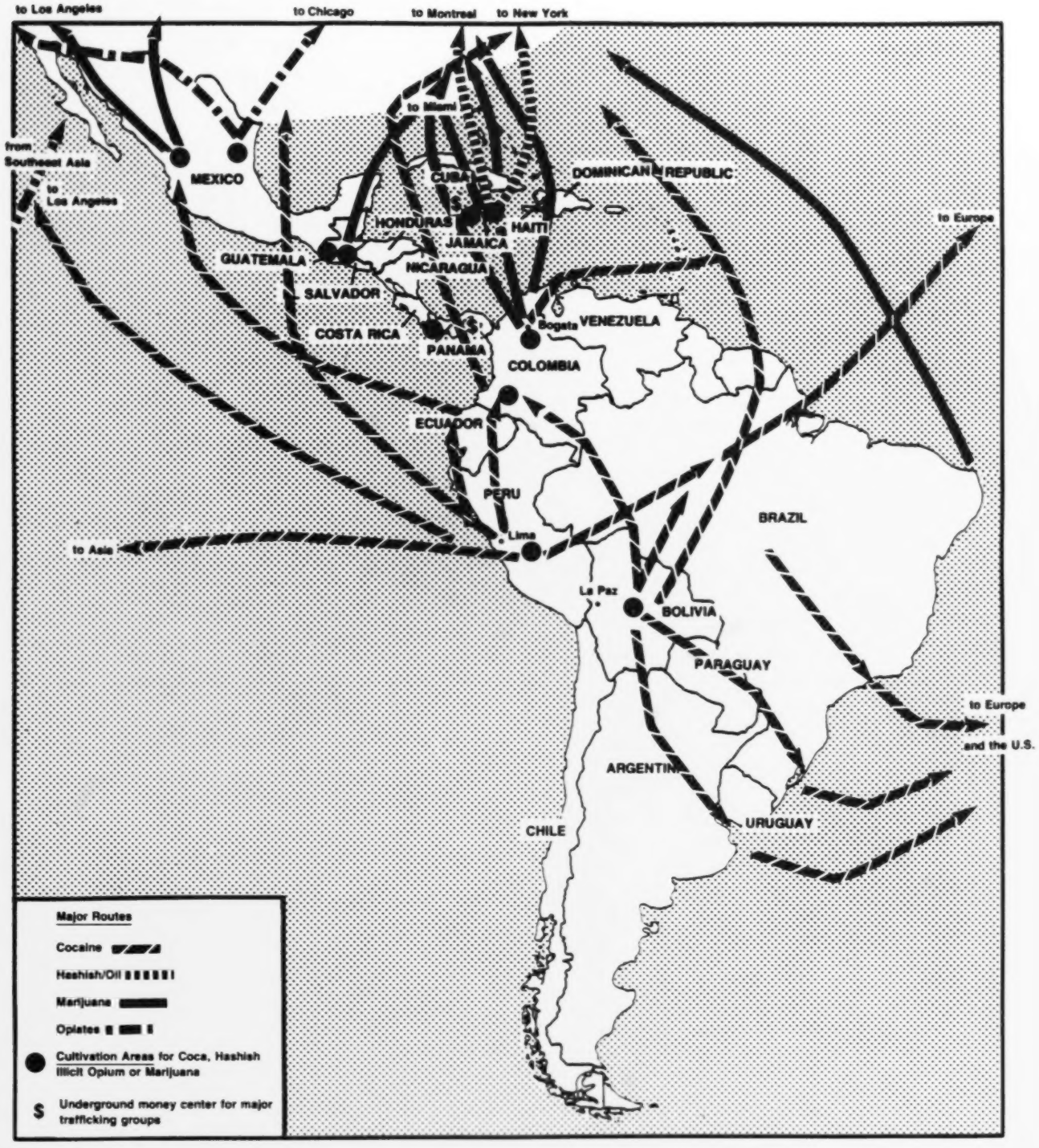


The above graph sums up the recent fertility of the world's regions, charting their total fertility rates (TFR), i.e., total average lifetime children per woman. As is readily apparent, Asia's TFR dropped most sharply, in part due to China's family planning program, but all regions have experienced some decline.

Source: UN 1984 assessments and projections.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *Population Today*, April 1986. P.2.

NARCOTICS SMUGGLING: MAJOR ROUTES AND CULTIVATION AREAS

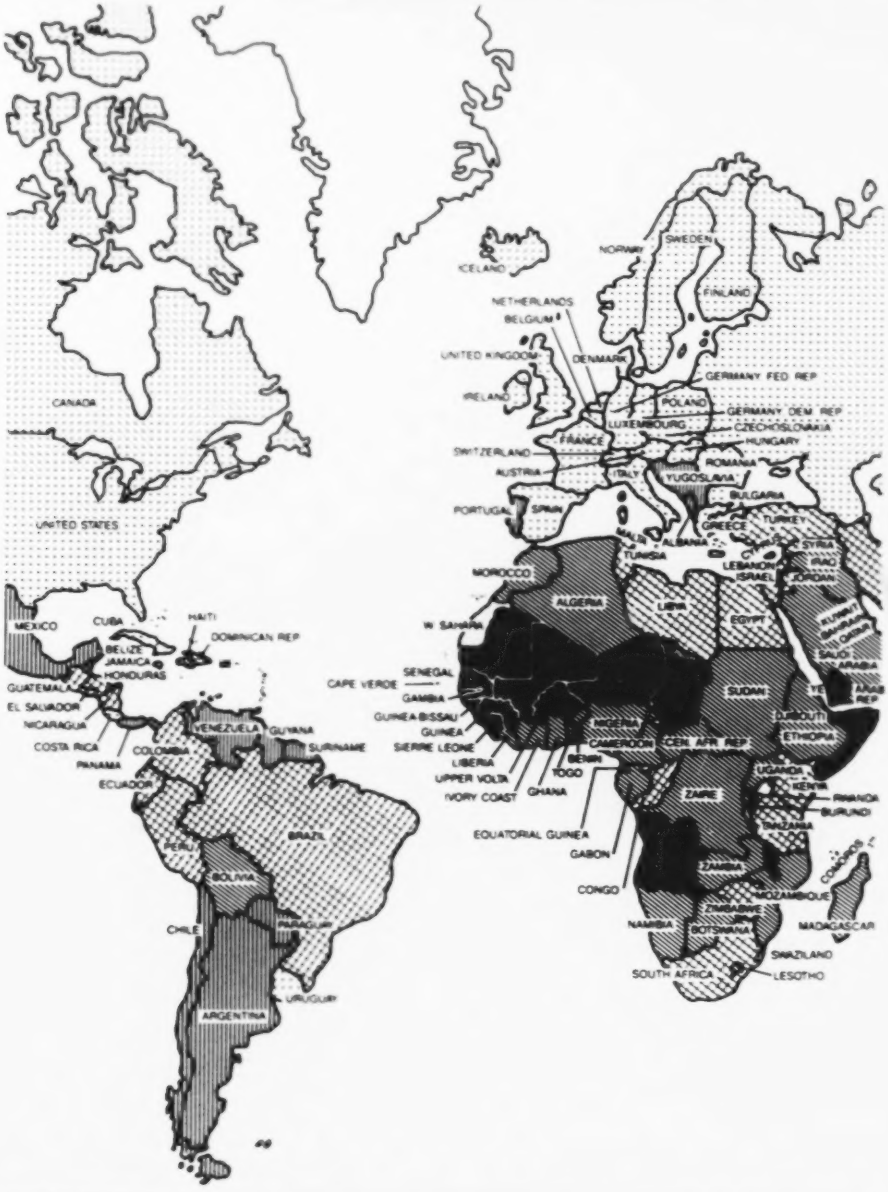


LATIN AMERICA TODAY illustrative map based on data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, November 1985.

LATIN AMERICA TODAY
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181

PQLI MAP OF THE WORLD

Each Country's PQLI (Physical Quality of Life Index) is based on an average of life expectancy at age one, infant mortality, and literacy.



The 20 Countries of Latin America:

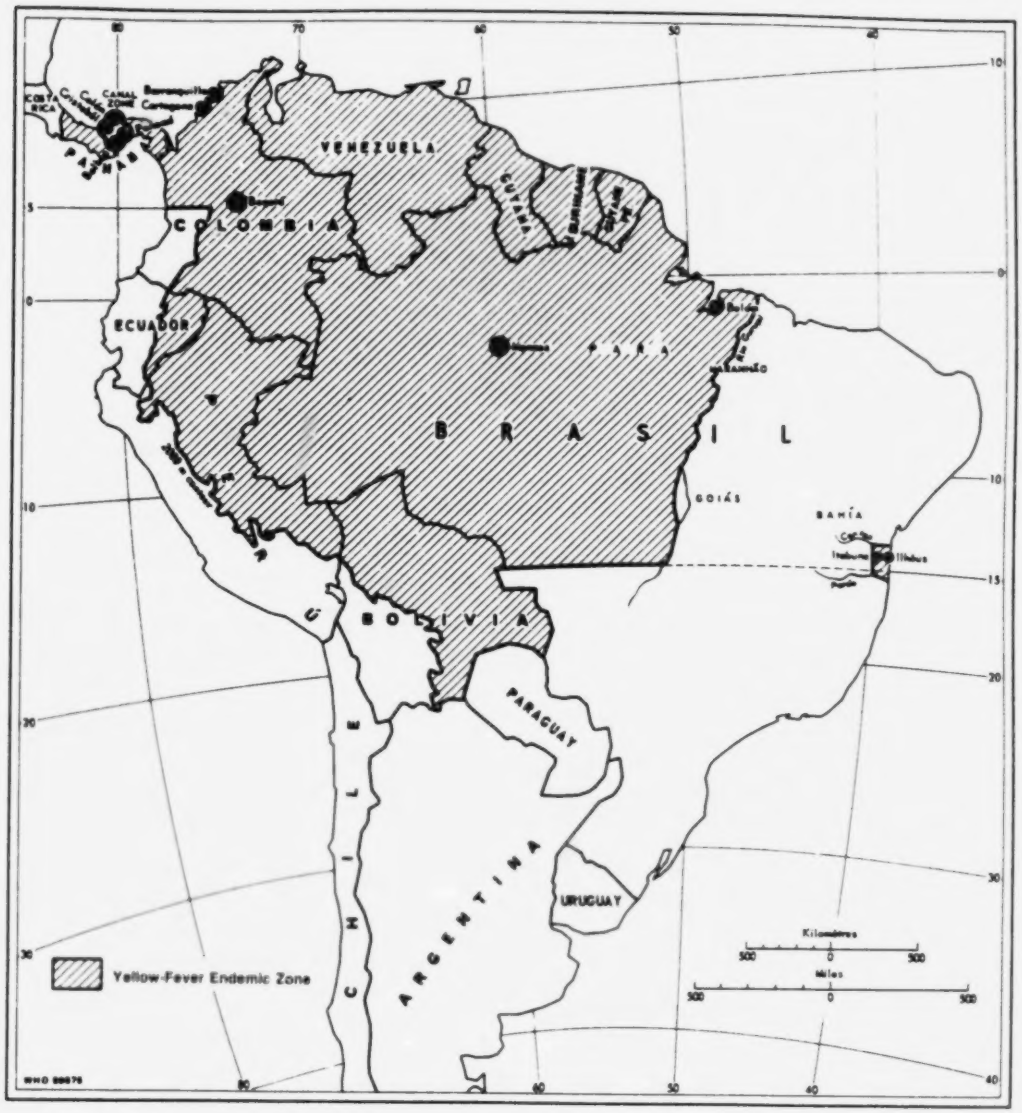
PQLI of 90 or above		PQLI of 78 to 89		PQLI of 56 to 77		PQLI of 31 to 55	
Costa Rica	91	Argentina	89	Brazil	74	Bolivia	53
Cuba	95	Chile	85	Colombia	77	Haiti	43
Uruguay	90	Mexico	80	Domon. Rep.	70		
		Panama	88	Ecuador	73		
		Paraguay	80	El Salvador	69		
		Venezuela	83	Guatemala	60		
				Honduras	63		
				Nicaragua	71		
				Peru	69		

PQLI MAP OF THE WORLD continued

- PQLI of 90 or above
- PQLI of 78 to 89
- PQLI of 56 to 77
- PQLI of 31 to 55
- PQLI of 30 or below
- PQLI rating not available

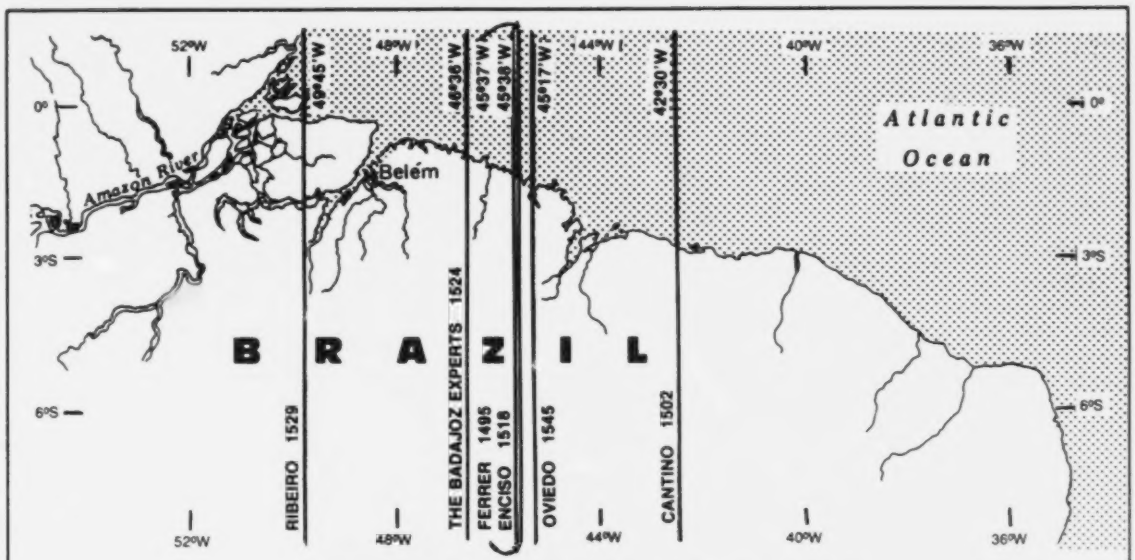
Reprinted with permission from *U.S. Foreign Policy and the Third World: AGENDA 1985-86*. John W. Sewell, Richard E. Feinberg, and Valeriana Kallab, Editors. Praeger Publishers for the Overseas Development Council.

YELLOW FEVER ENDEMIC ZONE IN THE AMERICAS



NOTE: Although the "yellow fever endemic zones" are no longer included in the International Health Regulations, a number of countries (most of them being not bound by the Regulations or bound with reservations) consider these zones as infected areas and require an international certificate of vaccination against yellow fever from travellers arriving from those areas.

Source: World Health Organization, Geneva. *Vaccination Certificate Requirements and Health Advice for International Travel.* (Situation as of January 1, 1986.) 1985. P.11.



*TREATY OF TORDESILLAS, 1494**
Demarcation Line Interpretations

Inaccurate maps, changing cartographic techniques, nationalistic bias, and imprecise language in the Treaty led to differing interpretations of the intended location of the Demarcation Line. Those depicted here were derived by Henry Harrissee based on his seminal study of important early attempts to delimit the Treaty boundary.

Source: Henry Harrisse, *The Diplomatic History of America*. London: B.F. Stevens, 1897.

Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative

5990 3-85 STATE(INR/GE)

* **Between Spain and Portugal which altered the Papal Bull of 1493 of Alexander VI.**

Source: U.S. Department of State. Bureau of Intelligence and Research. 1985.

RAILROADS, HIGHWAYS, AND AIRFIELDS

	Total Railroads in km	Total Highways in km	Total Number of Airfields
Central America			
Costa Rica	700	15,400 total 7,030 paved 7,010 gravel	230 total; 27 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 10 with runways 1,200-2,439 m
Cuba	14,925	21,000 total 9,000 paved 12,000 gravel & earth	204 total; 64 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m; 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 21 with runways 1,200-2,439 m
Dominican Republic	375	12,000 total 5,800 paved 5,600 gravel & improved earth	47 total; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 9 with runways 1,200-2,439 m
El Salvador	602	10,000 total 1,500 paved 4,100 gravel	156 total; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 7 with runways 1,200-2,439 m
Guatemala	870	26,429 total 2,851 paved 11,438 gravel	498 total; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 20 with runways 1,200- 2,439 m
Haiti	80	3,975 total 950 paved 900 otherwise improved	15 total; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 5 with runways 1,200-2,439 m
Honduras	1,207	8,950 total 1,700 paved 5,000 otherwise improved	200 total; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 9 with runways 1,200-2,439 m
Mexico	20,680	210,000 total 65,000 paved 30,000 semi-paved or cobble-stone	1,961 total; 179 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m; 27 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 266 with runways 1,200-2,439 m
Nicaragua	344	23,585 total 1,655 paved 2,170 gravel or crushed stone	299 total; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 12 with runways 1,200-2,439 m
Panama	278	8,530 total 2,745 paved 3,270 gravel or crushed stone	131 total; 42 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440- 3,659 m; 16 with runways 1,200- 2,439 m

Source: Central Intelligence Agency. *The World Factbook 1985.*

continued →

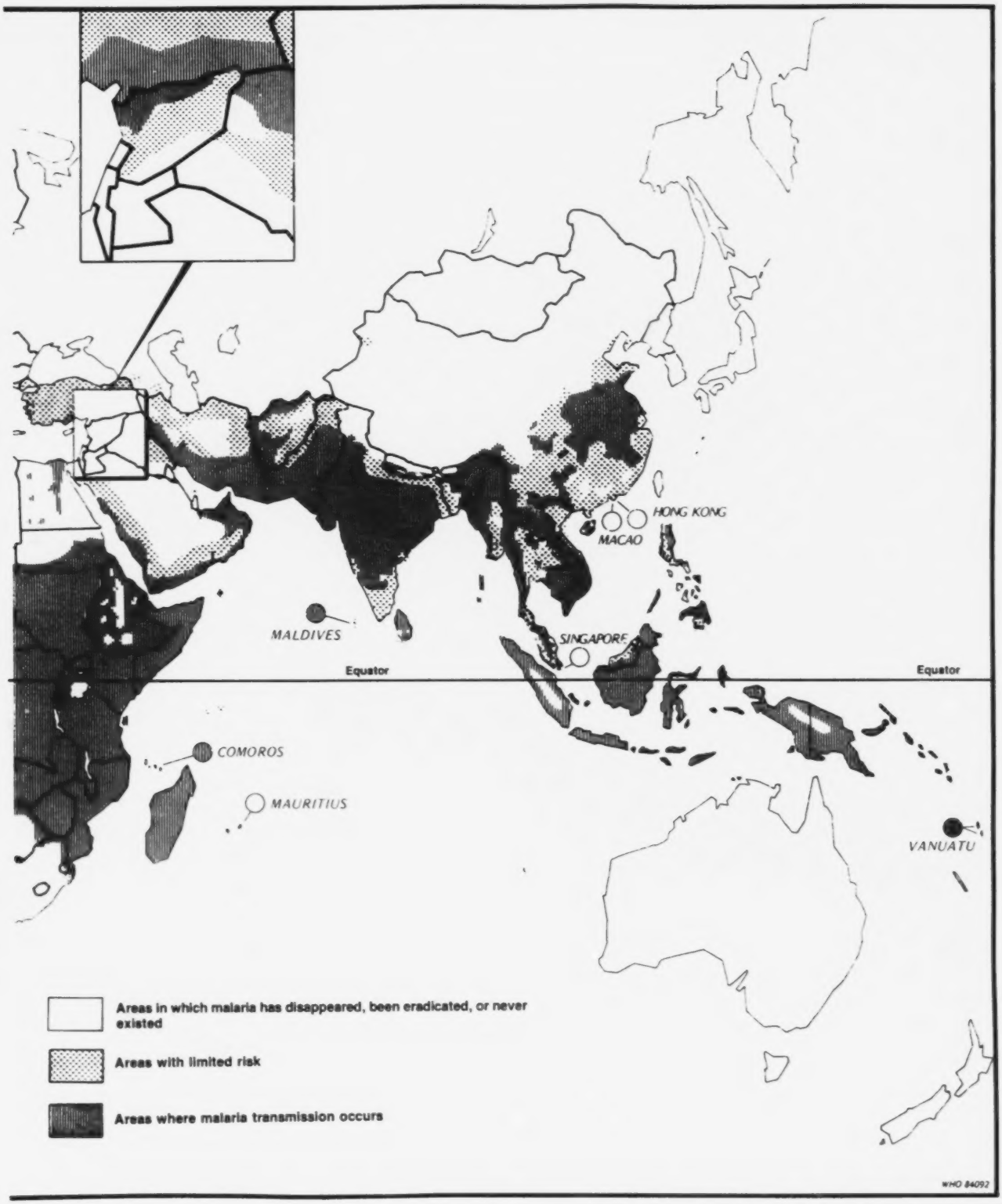
RAILROADS, HIGHWAYS, AND AIRFIELDS continued

	Total Railroads in km	Total Highways in km	Total Number of Airfields
South America			
Argentina	35,476	208,100 total 47,550 paved 39,500 gravel	1,840 total; 125 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 30 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 324 with runways 1,200-2,439 m
Bolivia	3,675	38,830 total 1,300 paved 6,700 gravel	485 total; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 119 with runways 1,200-2,439 m
Brazil	24,600	1,399,440 total 83,965 paved 1,315,475 gravel or earth	3,975 total; 300 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 22 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 410 with runways 1,200-2,439 m
Chile	8,478	78,025 total 9,365 paved 37,700 gravel	359 total; 46 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 51 with runways 1,200-2,439 m
Colombia	3,563	75,450 total 9,350 paved 66,100 earth & gravel	621 total; 61 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659m; 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 91 with runways 1,200-2,439 m
Ecuador	1,930	69,280 total 11,925 paved 24,400 gravel	167 total; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 22 with runways 1,200-2,439 m
Paraguay	970	21,960 total 1,788 paved 474 gravel	884 total; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 27 with runways 1,200-2,439 m
Peru	1,876	56,645 total 6,030 paved 11,865 gravel	241 total; 31 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m; 24 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 42 with runways 1,200-2,439 m
Uruguay	3,000	49,900 total 6,700 paved 3,000 gravel	95 total; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 16 with runways 1,200-2,439 m
Venezuela	419	77,785 total 22,780 paved 24,720 gravel	259 total; 104 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 82 with runways 1,200-2,439 m

Source: Central Intelligence Agency. *The World Factbook 1985.*

MALARIA: STILL A PROBLEM IN MUCH OF THE WORLD

MALARIA continued



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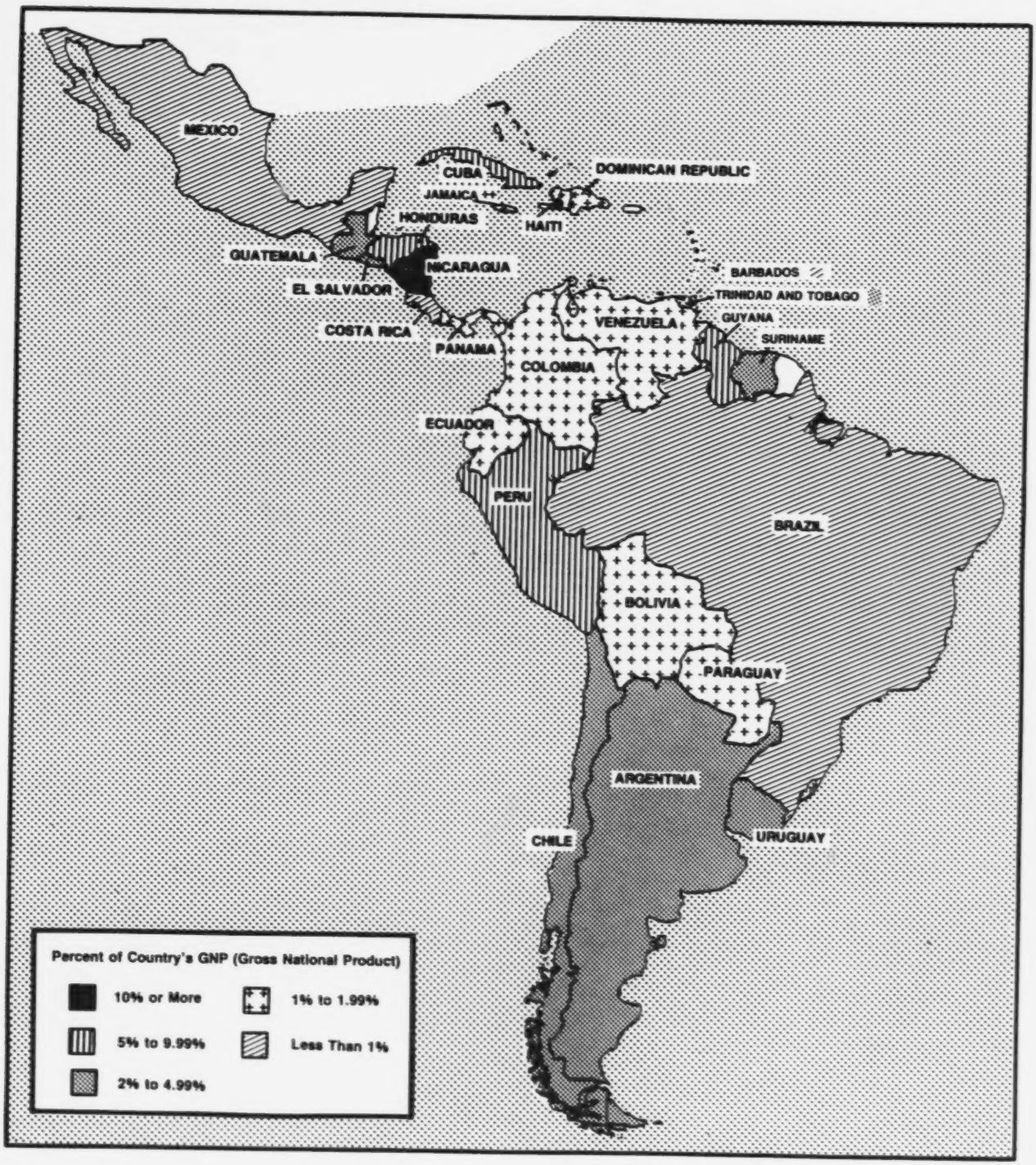
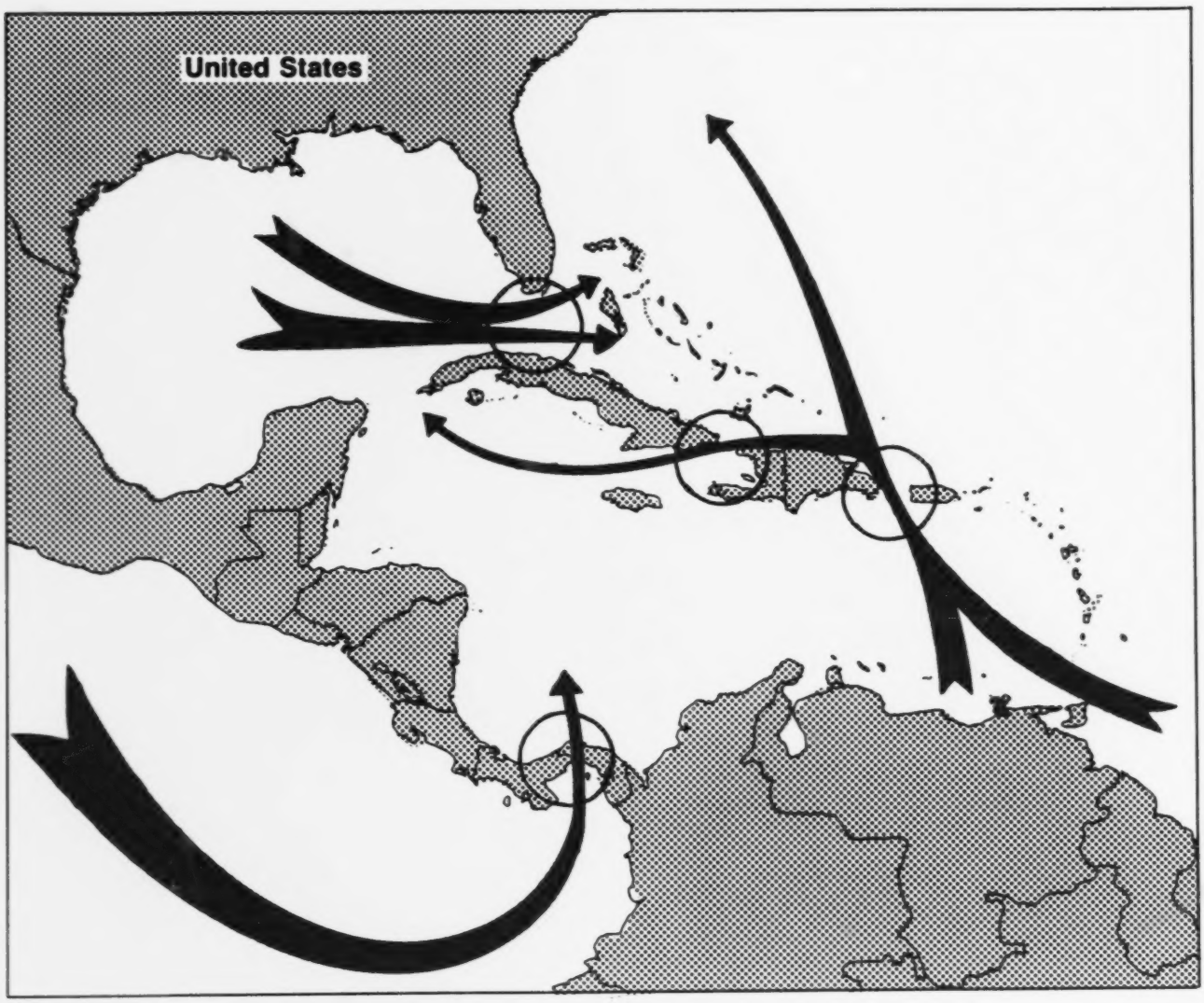
RELATIVE BURDEN OF MILITARY EXPENDITURES IN 25 LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, 1983

Ranking is based on a rough approximation of one or more variables for which 1983 data or reliable estimates are not available.



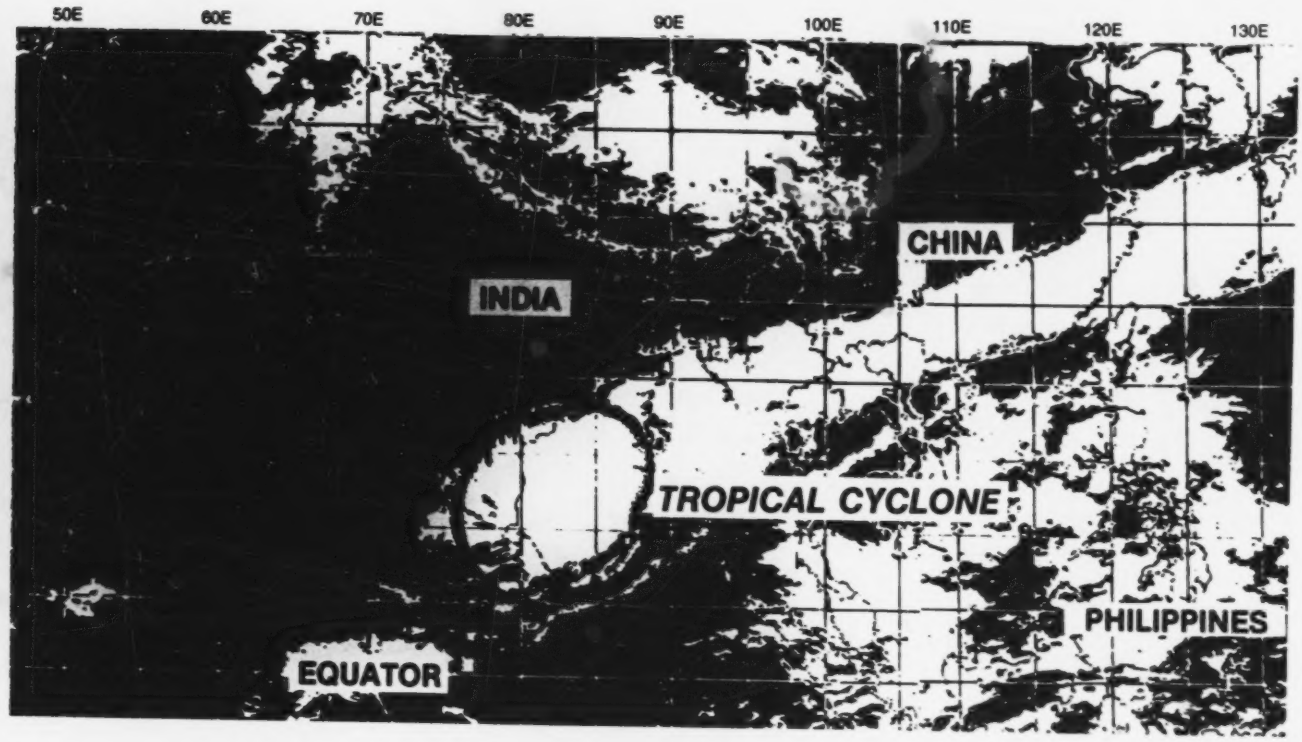
LATIN AMERICA TODAY map. Data from U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 1985*. P.7.

POTENTIAL CHOKEPOINTS OF SEALANES



Source: U.S. Department of State

EL NIÑO'S WEATHER AFFECTS FARMING IN LATIN AMERICA — AND IN MUCH OF THE REST OF THE WORLD



By Raymond Motha, Thomas Puterbaugh and Ronald Lundine

High winds pounded California during the winter months and heavy snows piled to record depths in the Rockies. The spring was cool and wet. A late-April cold outbreak spread freezing temperatures to northern Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, severely damaging fruits and vegetables. Heavy downpours in the Mississippi Delta, the Tennessee Valley and the lower Ohio Valley caused extensive flooding of agricultural lands and delayed the onset of the growing season. The heavy snowpack in the Rockies rapidly melted, filling reservoirs, swelling rivers and causing serious mudslides and floods. The entire country received well above-average rainfall.

During the same season, severe droughts, torrential rains and flooding took human lives and variously affected crops and livestock in Australia, Indonesia, the Philippines, portions of central and southern Africa, India, Mexico and parts of Central and South America.

Unusual weather is a routine matter, but not when it hits around the world during the same season like it did in 1982/83. Statistics show that similar earth-sweeping anomalies will happen again, further jeopardizing lives and playing havoc with the world's food supplies.

The question is when? Part of the answer will be based on meteorologists' observations and analyses of a weather phenomenon known as "El Nino."

The name "El Niño" originally was given to a warm, coastal current which runs southward along the coast of Ecuador around the Christmas season. More recently, the term has become identified with more extreme warmings which occur every few years and appear to be associated with large-scale atmospheric anomalies.

Every several years, El Nino's warm equatorial current ranges unusually far south along Peru's coast, displacing the normally cool coastal waters. The warm waters destroy plankton, leading to an enormous fish kill which devastates the local fishing industry. The reduced supply of fish causes widespread starvation of guano birds, which in turn affects the regional ecology. Accompanying spells of torrential rain inundate the normally dry lands, causing severe flooding and erosion.

The so-called"southern oscillation" of large-scale atmospheric pressure patterns provides the link between El Nino events and global weather anomalies.

Large-scale atmospheric pressure changes across the tropical Pacific and Indian Oceans are observed with the occurrence of El Nino off the west coast of South America. The "see-saw" patterns of atmospheric pressure coincide with climatic variations over far-reaching areas around the world.

continued

LATIN AMERICA TODAY
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EL NIÑO continued

El Nino occurrences have been documented as far back as the 1890s. Over the past 30 years, events of varying degrees of intensity have occurred during 1957, 1963, 1965, 1969, 1972-73, 1975, 1976, and 1982-83.

The 1972-73 and 1982-83 episodes were particularly intense for two consecutive years. The frequency of occurrence is about once every three years. Heavy winter and spring rains at Guayaquil, Ecuador, resulting from the unusual warming of the ocean waters along the eastern Pacific, usually signal the onset of an El Nino event.

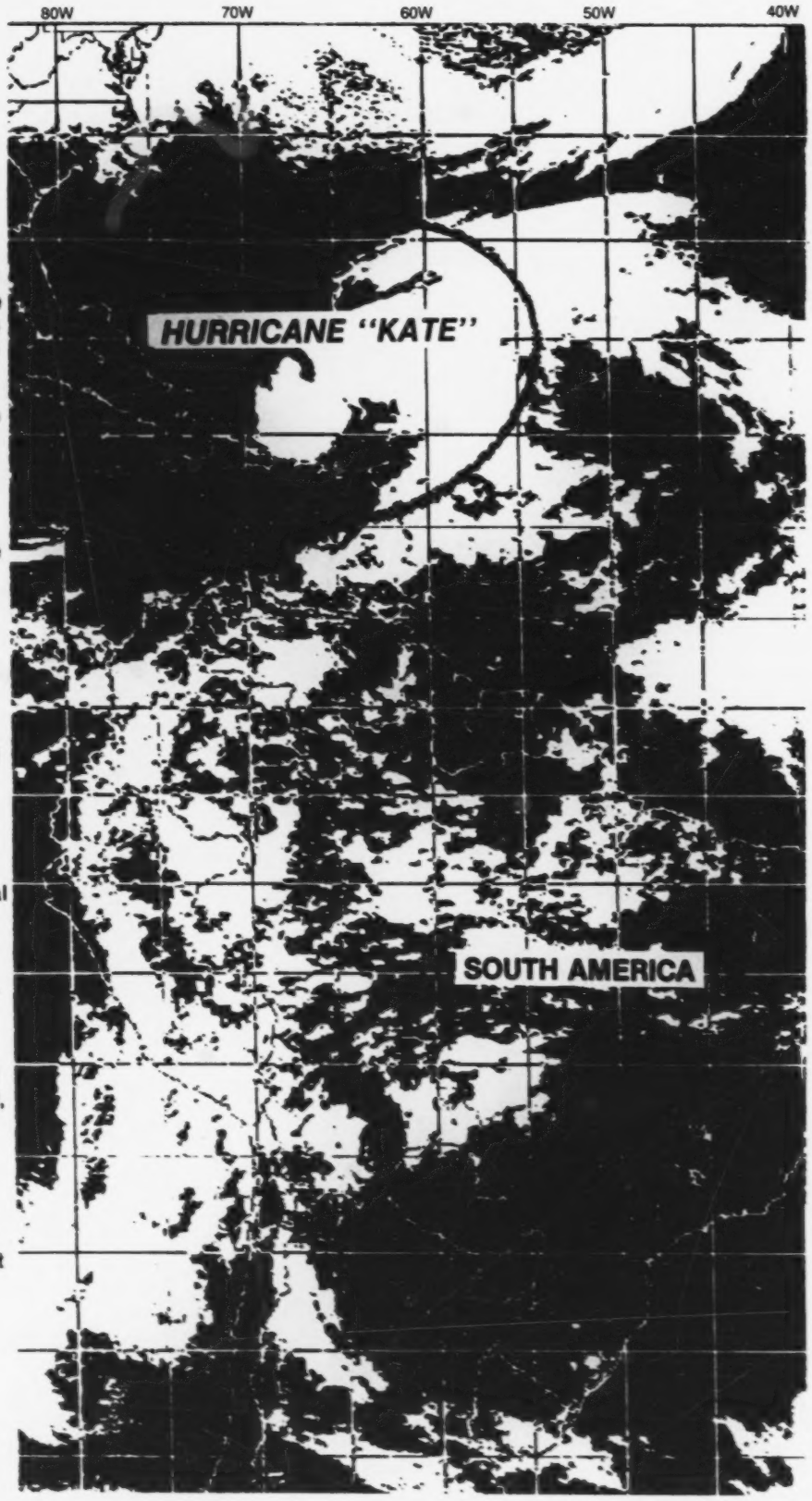
Figuring El Niño's Effect on Farming

From analysis of a number of crop yields from specific areas around the world over the last two decades, it has been determined that there is a general tendency toward increased variability in yields during El Nino years as compared with non-El Nino years

The two crop areas presenting the most sharply contrasting pattern and perhaps the clearest cause-and-effect relationship are wheat in Australia and corn in Argentina. During El Nino events, there is a strong tendency for below-normal rainfall in Australia and above-normal rainfall in Argentina. The timing of the rainfall with respect to the stage of crop development ultimately determines the effect on crop yields.

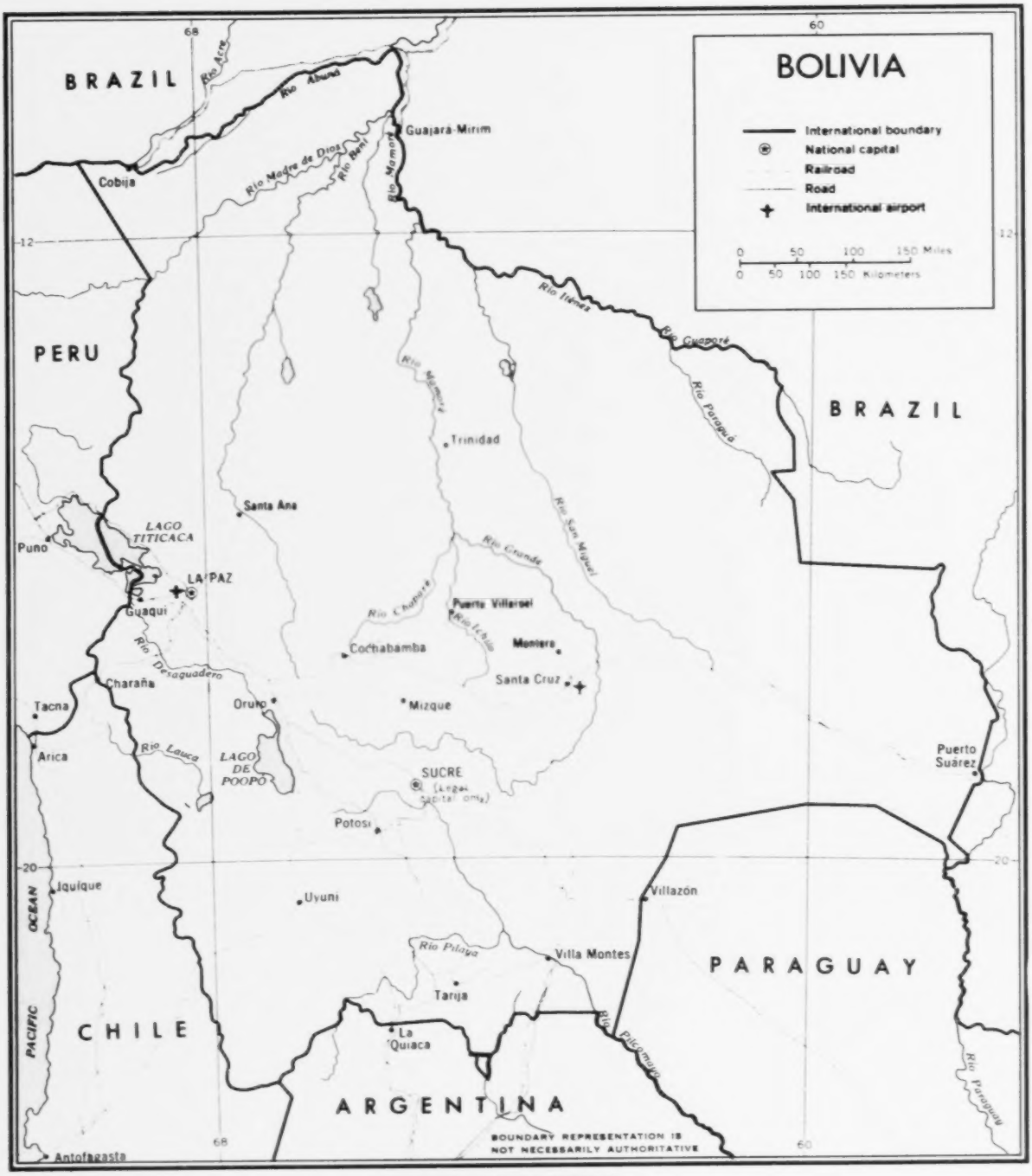
In Australia, as a result of the southern oscillation associated with El Nino, abnormal high pressure and resulting dry conditions often prevail, limiting moisture for wheat. Below-trend wheat yields have resulted.

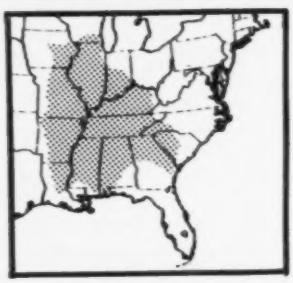
In Argentina, however, El Nino typically brings unseasonal rains during the peak growing season for corn. These rains are of great benefit in meeting the crop's moisture demands during critical growth stages. Such cases have boosted crop yields to above-trend levels.



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. *Foreign Agriculture*, March 1986. Pp. 10-11.

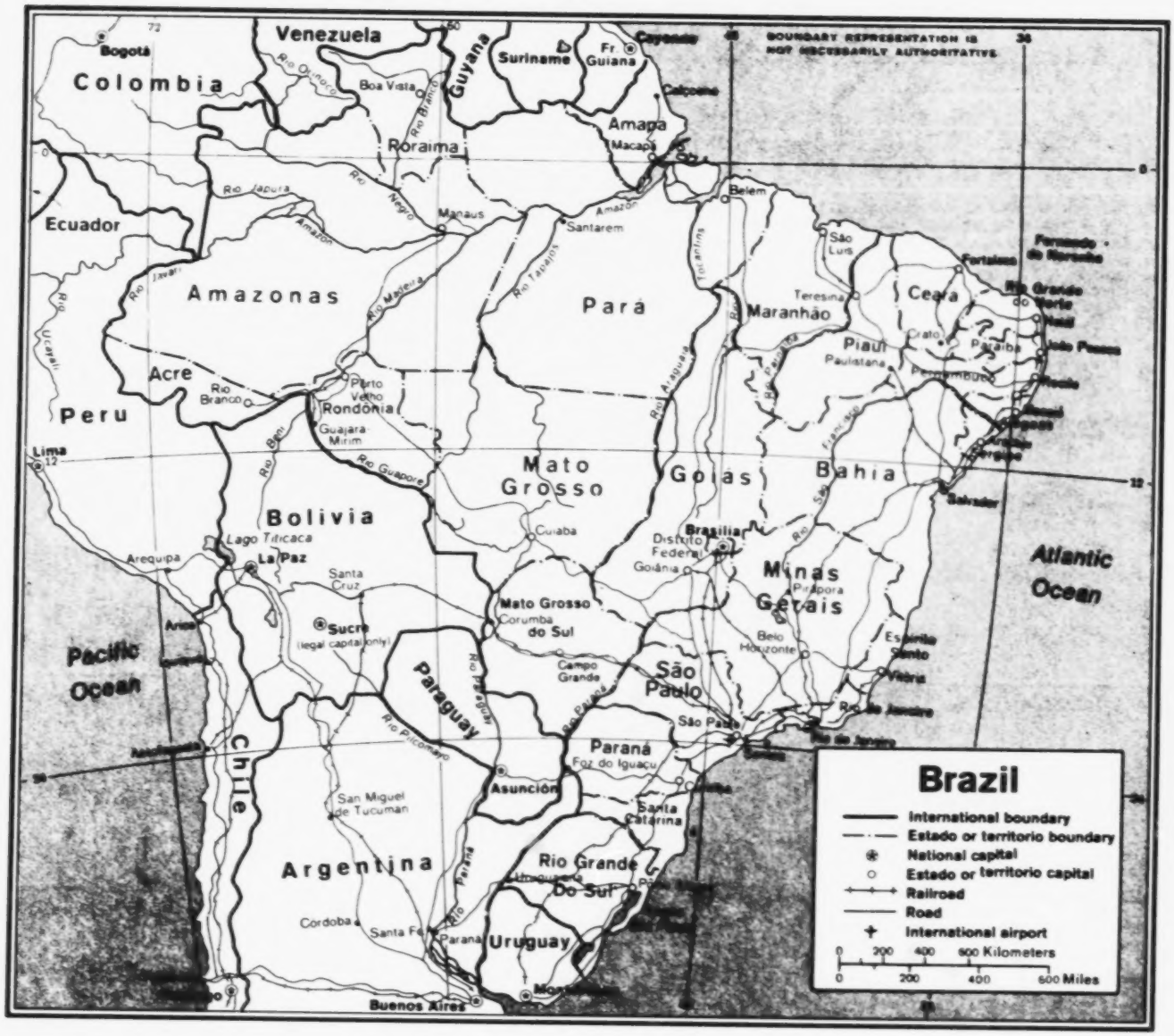
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
CHILE
BRAZIL
URUGUAY
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Iquique
Antofagasta
Pocitos
San Salvador de Jujuy
Salta
Formosa
ASUNCIÓN
Puerto Iguazú
Curitiba
San Miguel de Tucumán
Santiago del Estero
Resistencia
Corrientes
Catamarca
La Rioja
Paso de los Libres
Porto Alegre
Paraná Medic Hydroelectric plant
San Juan
Córdoba
Santa Fe
Paraná
Villa María
Concepción del Uruguay
Valparaíso
Mendoza
SANTIAGO
San Luis
Río Cuarto
Rosario
Junín
BUENOS AIRES
La Plata
MONTEVIDEO
Bardas Blancas
Santa Rosa
Azul
Concepción
Tres Arroyos
Mar del Plata
Neuquén
Zapala
Río Colorado
Santa Blanca
Necochea
Río Negro
Viedma
Puerto Madryn
San Carlos de Bariloche
Río Chubut
Rawson
Comodoro Rivadavia
Caleta Olivia
San Julián
FALKLAND ISLANDS (ISLAS MALVINAS)
Río Gallegos
Ushuaia
BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION IS NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA
AREA: 1,072,067 sq mi 2,776,654 sq km
POPULATION: 31,200,000 (est'd for July '86)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Buenos Aires (3,000,000 est'd 1983)
GNP: US$2,510 per capita, 1983
ARGENTINA
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 100 200 300 Kilometers
0 100 200 300 Miles
519520 11-79

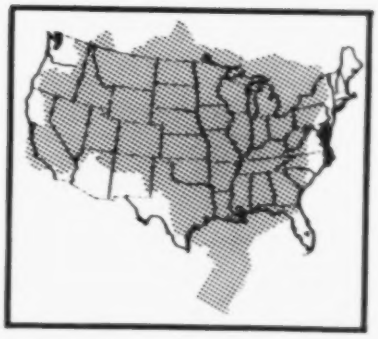




REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA
REPÚBLICA DE BOLIVIA

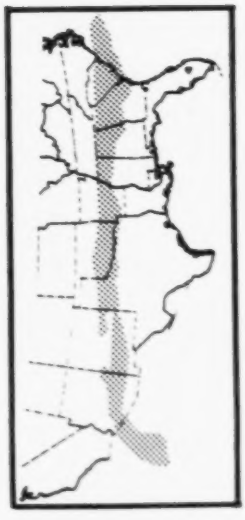
AREA: *424,162 sq mi 1,098,581 sq km*
POPULATION: *6,400,000 (est'd for July '86)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *La Paz (800,000 est'd 1983)*
GNP: *US$480 per capita, 1983*





FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL
BRASIL

AREA: *3,286,470 sq mi 8,511,957 sq km*
POPULATION: *143,300,000 (est'd for July '86)*
CAPITAL: *Brasília (1,470,300 1980 census)*
LARGEST CITY: *São Paulo (12,600,000 1980 census)*
GNP: *US$1,870 per capita, 1983*



REPUBLIC OF CHILE
REPÚBLICA DE CHILE

AREA: 292,132 sq mi 756,622 sq km
POPULATION: 12,300,000 (est'd for July '86)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Santiago (4,722,000 est'd 1984)
GNP: US$1,890 per capita, 1983

LATIN AMERICA TODAY
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181

519732 8-80

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA
REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA

AREA: *455,355 sq mi 1,179,369 sq km*
POPULATION: *30,000,000 (est'd for July '86)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Bogotá (4,250,000 est'd 1982)*
GNP: *US$1,410 per capita, 1983*

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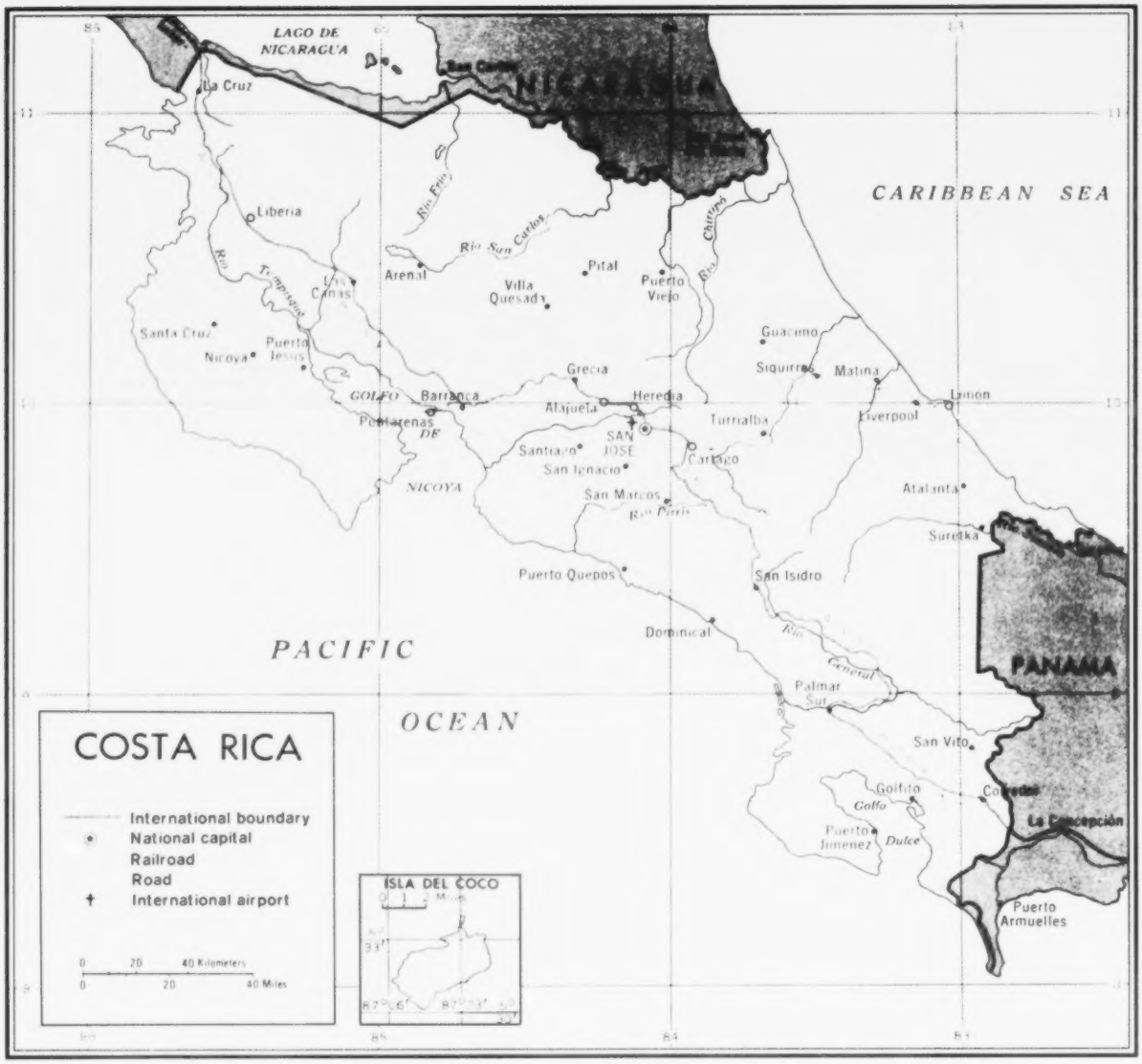

REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA
REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA

AREA: *19,652 sq mi 50,898 sq km*
POPULATION: *2,700,000 (est'd for July '86)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *San José (278,500 est'd 1984)*
GNP: *US$1,070 per capita, 1983*

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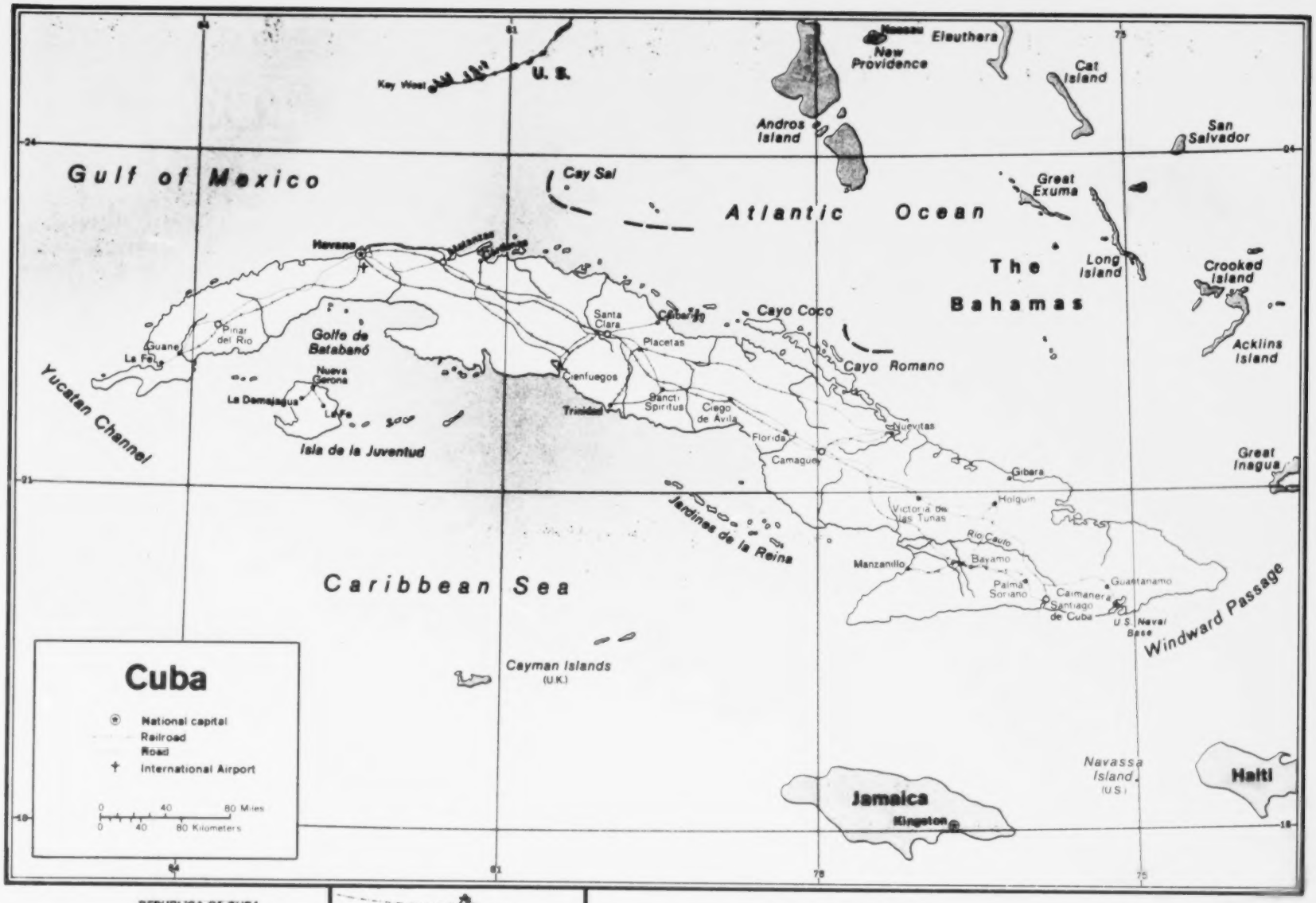
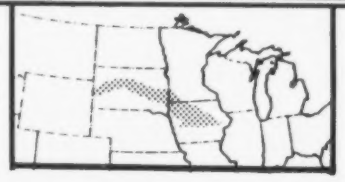
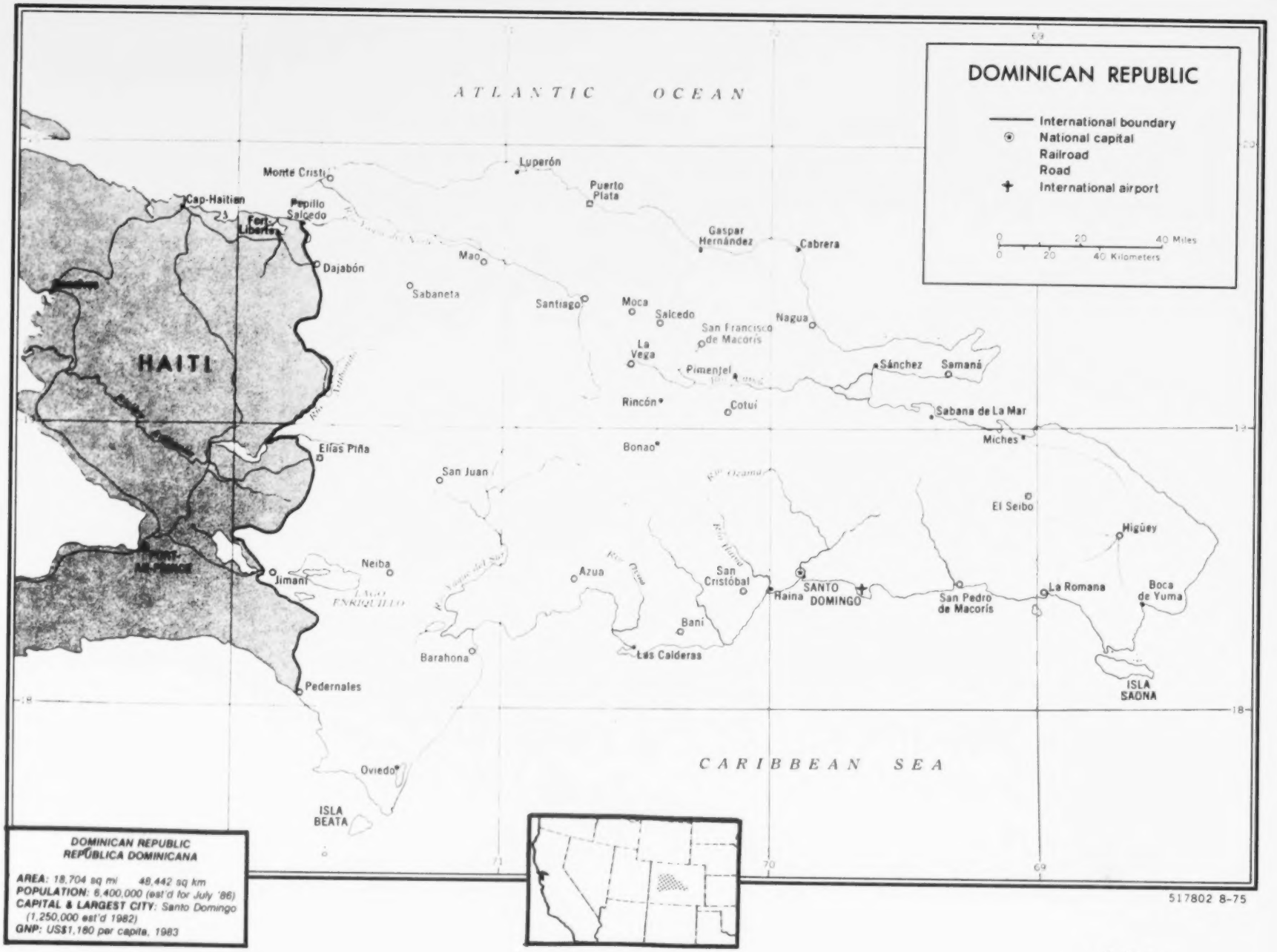


REPUBLICA OF CUBA
REPUBLICA DE CUBA

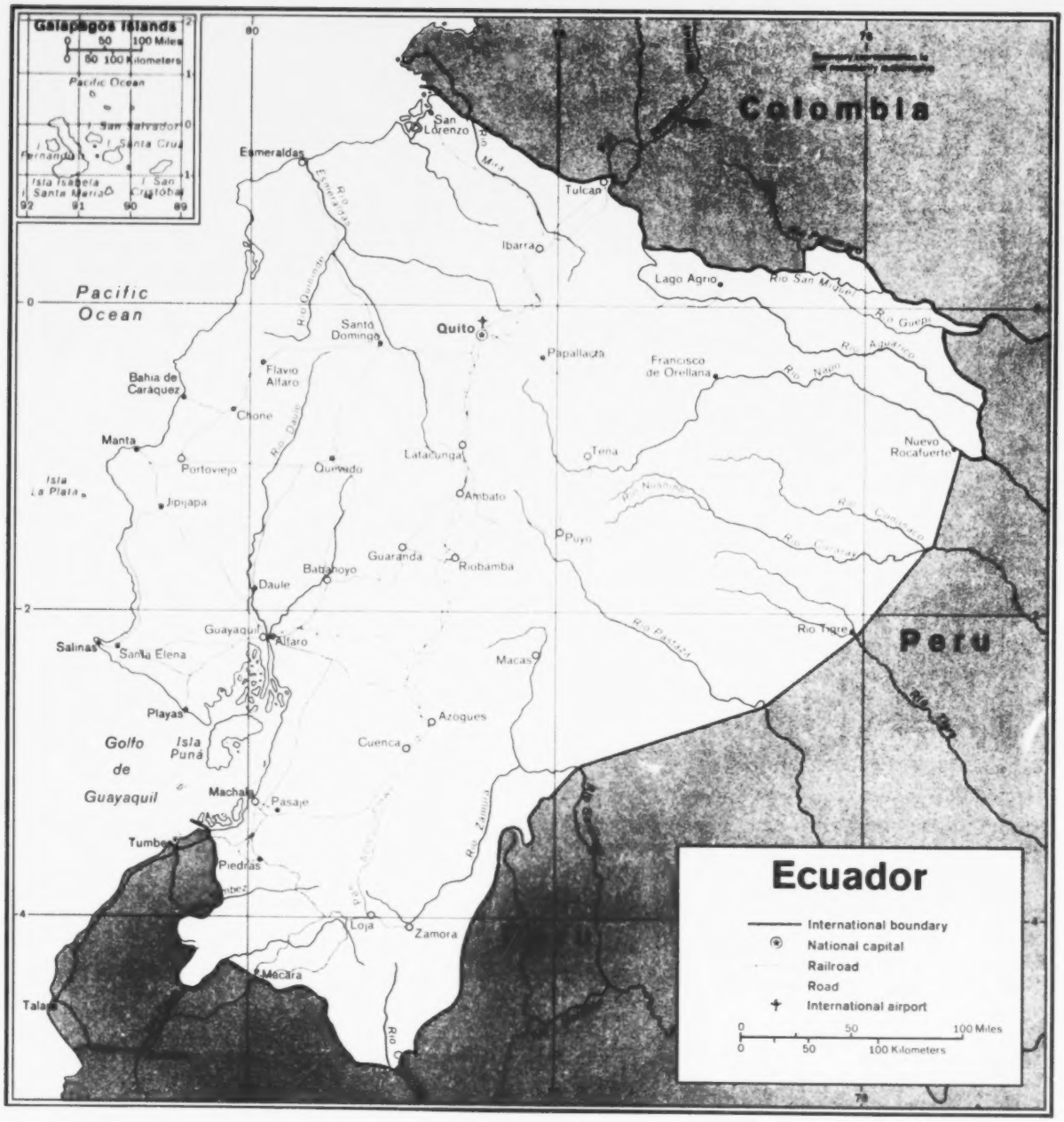
AREA: *44,218 sq mi 114,524 sq km*
POPULATION: *10,200,000 (est'd for July '86)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *La Habana (2,000,000 est'd 1982)*
GNP: *N.A.*

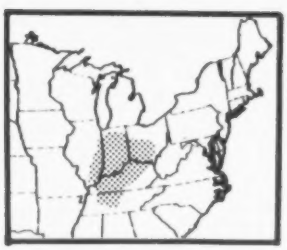




DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

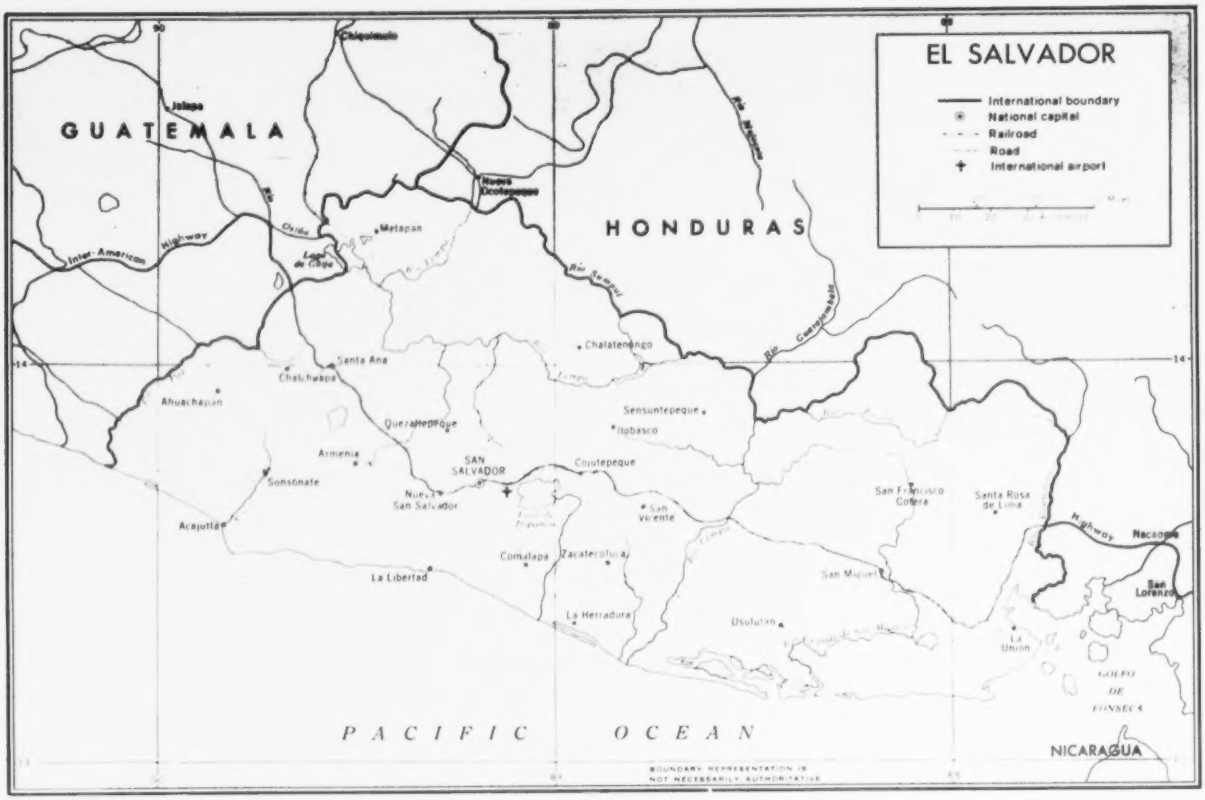
AREA: 18,704 sq mi 48,442 sq km
POPULATION: 6,400,000 (est'd for July '86)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Santo Domingo (1,250,000 est'd 1982)
GNP: US$1,160 per capita, 1983





REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR
REPÚBLICA DE ECUADOR

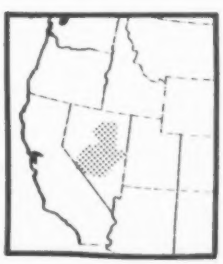
AREA: *109,484 sq mi 270,670 sq km*
POPULATION: *9,600,000 (est'd for July '86)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Quito (880,000 est'd 1983)*
GNP: *US$1,420 per capita, 1983*



REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR
REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR

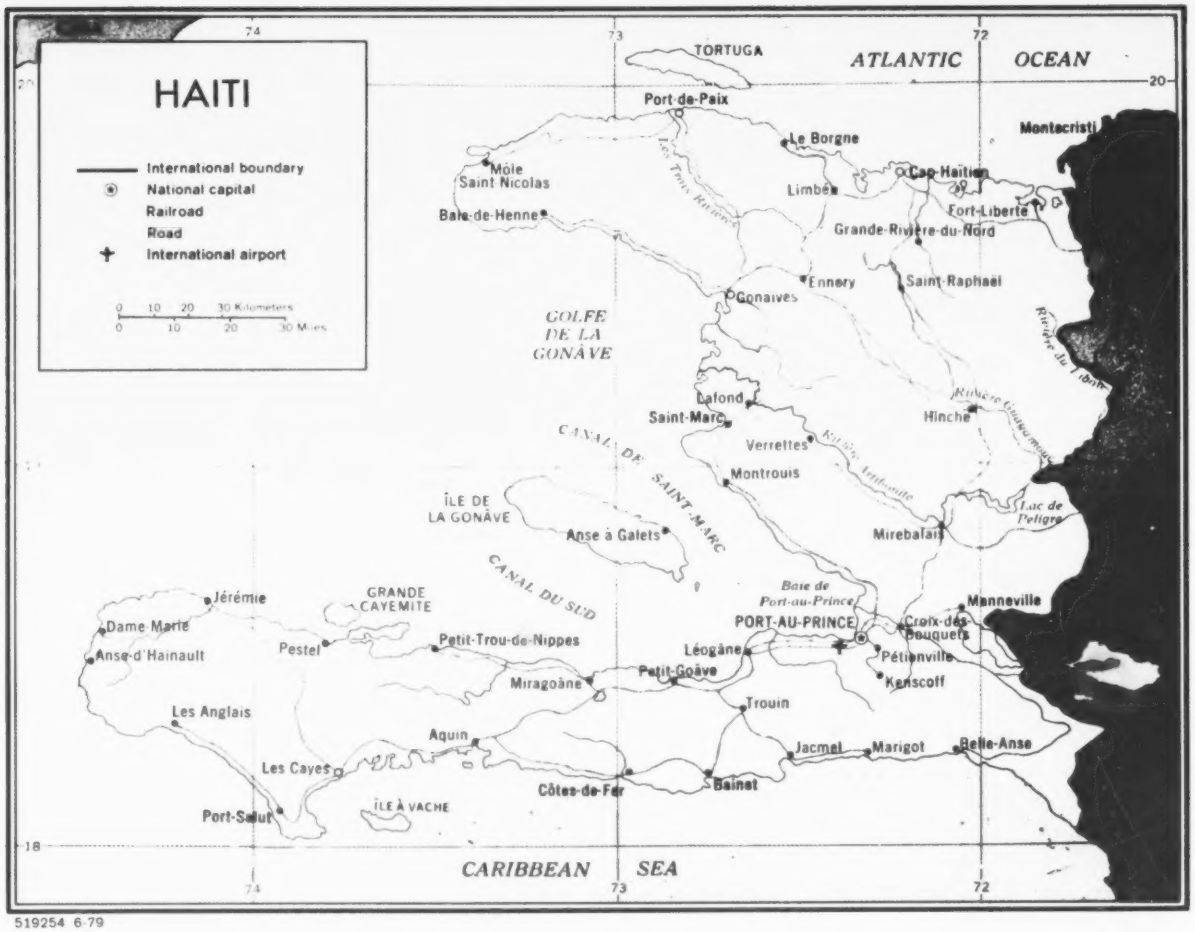
AREA: *8,260 sq mi 21,393 sq km*
POPULATION: *5,100,000 (est'd for July '86)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *San Salvador (430,000 est'd 1982)*
GNP: *US$680 per capita, 1983*

5862 11-84 STATE(GE)



REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA
REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA

AREA: *42,042 sq mi 108,889 sq km*
POPULATION: *8,600,000 (est'd for July '86)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Guatemala City (1,250,000 est'd 1982)*
GNP: *US$1,110 per capita, 1983*



519254 6-79

REPUBLIC OF HAITI
RÉPUBLIQUE d'HAITI

AREA: *10,714 sq mi 27,750 sq km*
POPULATION: *5,900,000 (est'd for July '86)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Port-au-Prince (790,000 est'd 1980)*
GNP: *US$290 per capita, 1983*

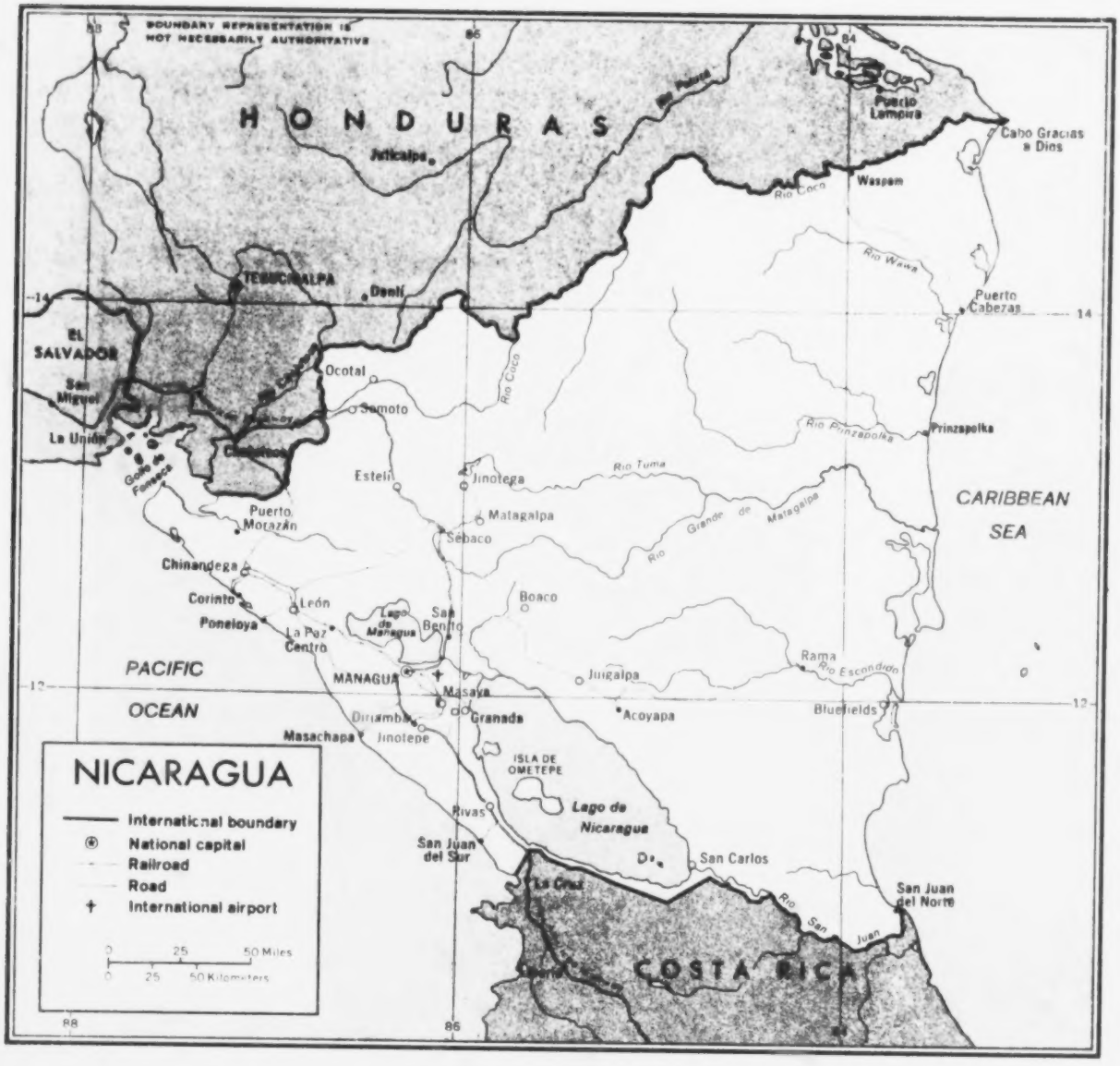
5867 11-84 STATE(GE)

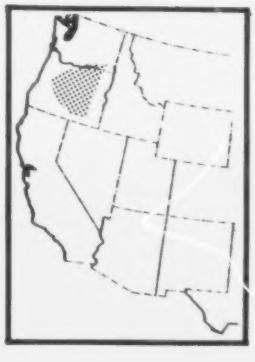
REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS
REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS

AREA: 43,277 sq mi 112,088 sq km
POPULATION: 4,600,000 (est'd for July '86)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Tegucigalpa (553,600 est'd 1982)
GNP: US$670 per capita, 1983

UNITED MEXICAN STATES
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS

AREA: *761,600 sq mi 1,972,547 sq km*
POPULATION: *81,700,000 (est'd for July '86)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Mexico City (12,900,000 1980 census)*
GNP: *US$2,180 per capita, 1983*





REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA
REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

AREA: *50,180 sq mi 130,000 sq km*
POPULATION: *3,300,000 (est'd for July '86)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Managua (550,000 est'd 1981)*
GNP: *US$880 per capita, 1983*

LATIN AMERICA TODAY
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BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION IS
NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE
Caribbean Sea
Pacific Ocean
Gulf of Panama
Bay of Panama
Costa Rica
Colombia
Bocas del Toro
Chiriqui
Veraguas
Coclé
Colón
Panamá
San Blas
Darién
Los Santos
Herrera
Golfo de los Mosquitos
Panama
Balboa
La Chorrera
Cristobal
Portobelo
El Porvenir
Almirante
Boquete
David
Puerto Armuelles
Golfito
Corredor
Palmar Sur
San Isidro
Penonome
El Valle
Aguadulce
Santiago
Chitre
Las Tablas
Los Asientos
La Palma
Yaviza
Turbo
Río Atrato
Río Tarire
Río Sixaola
Río Coto Brus
Río Grande de Térraba
Río Chucunaque
Río Tuira
Río Chepo
Río Bayano
Panama Canal
Canita
Cerro Punta
La Concepcion
Pedregal
Uaba
Nusagandi
Panama
Cocle
Colon
Panama
Veraguas
Chiriqui
Bocas del Toro
Darien
Panama
Colon
San Blas
Panama
Cocle
Herrera
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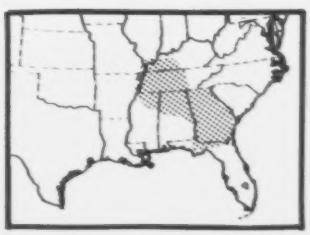
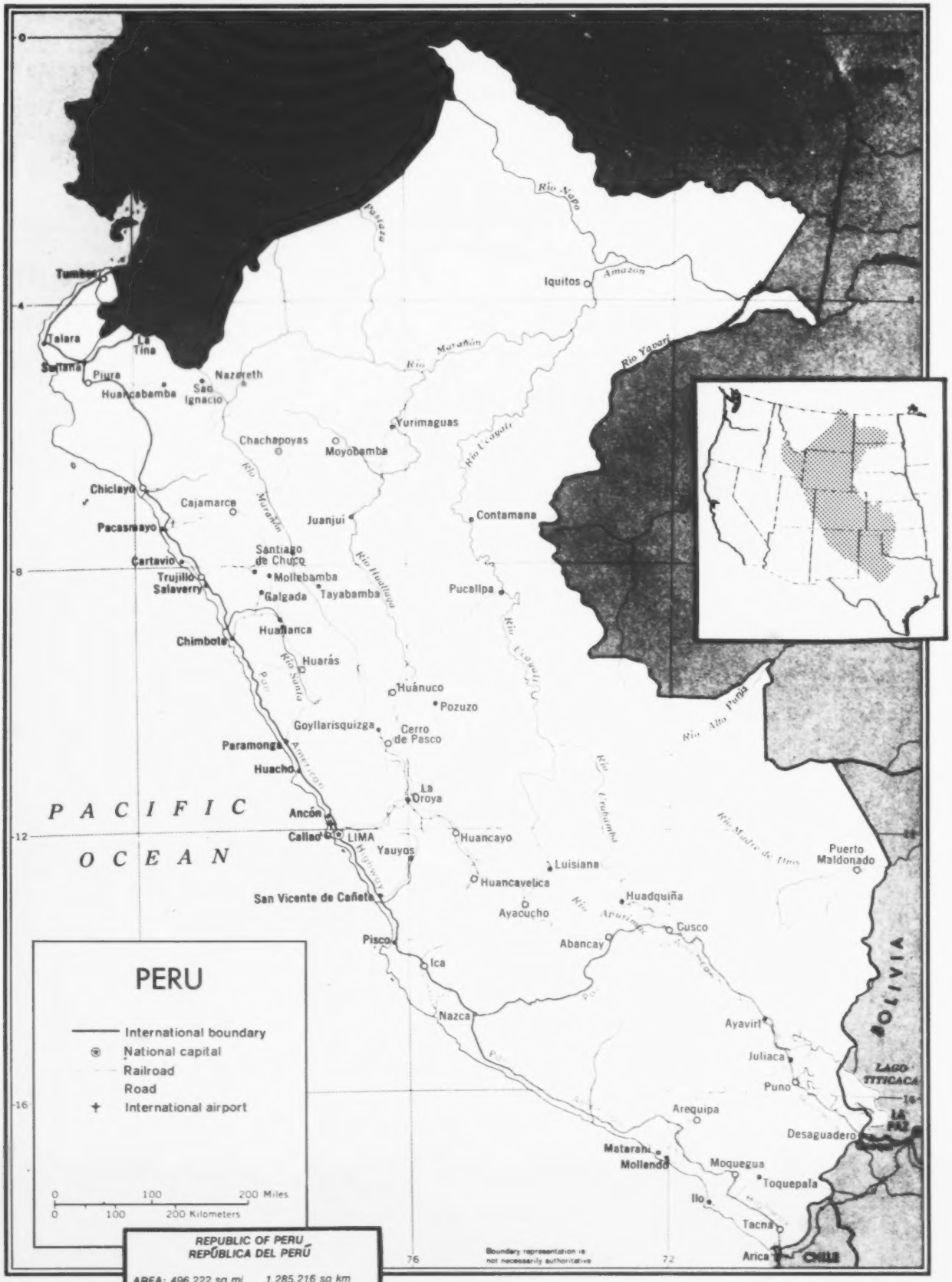
Colon
Panama
Darien



REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY
REPÚBLICA DE PARAGUAY

AREA: *157,047 sq mi 406,752 sq km*
POPULATION: *4,100,000 (est'd for July '86)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Asunción (530,000 est'd 1980)*
GNP: *US$1,320 per capita, 1983*



REPUBLIC OF PERU
REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ

AREA: *496,222 sq mi 1,285,216 sq km*
POPULATION: *20,200,000 (est'd for July '86)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Lima*
(4,900,000 est'd 1979 for metro area)
GNP: *US$1,040 per capita, 1983*

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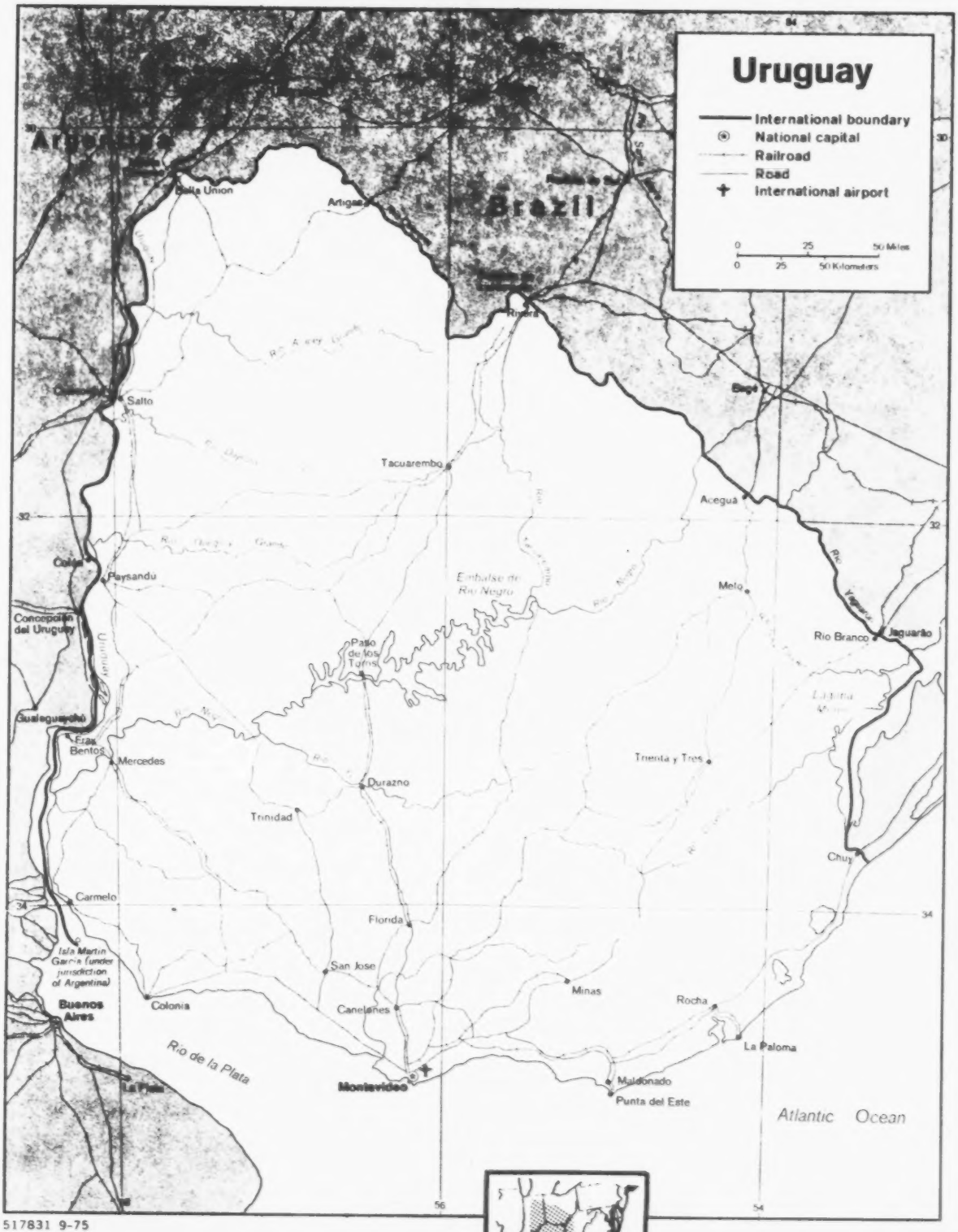
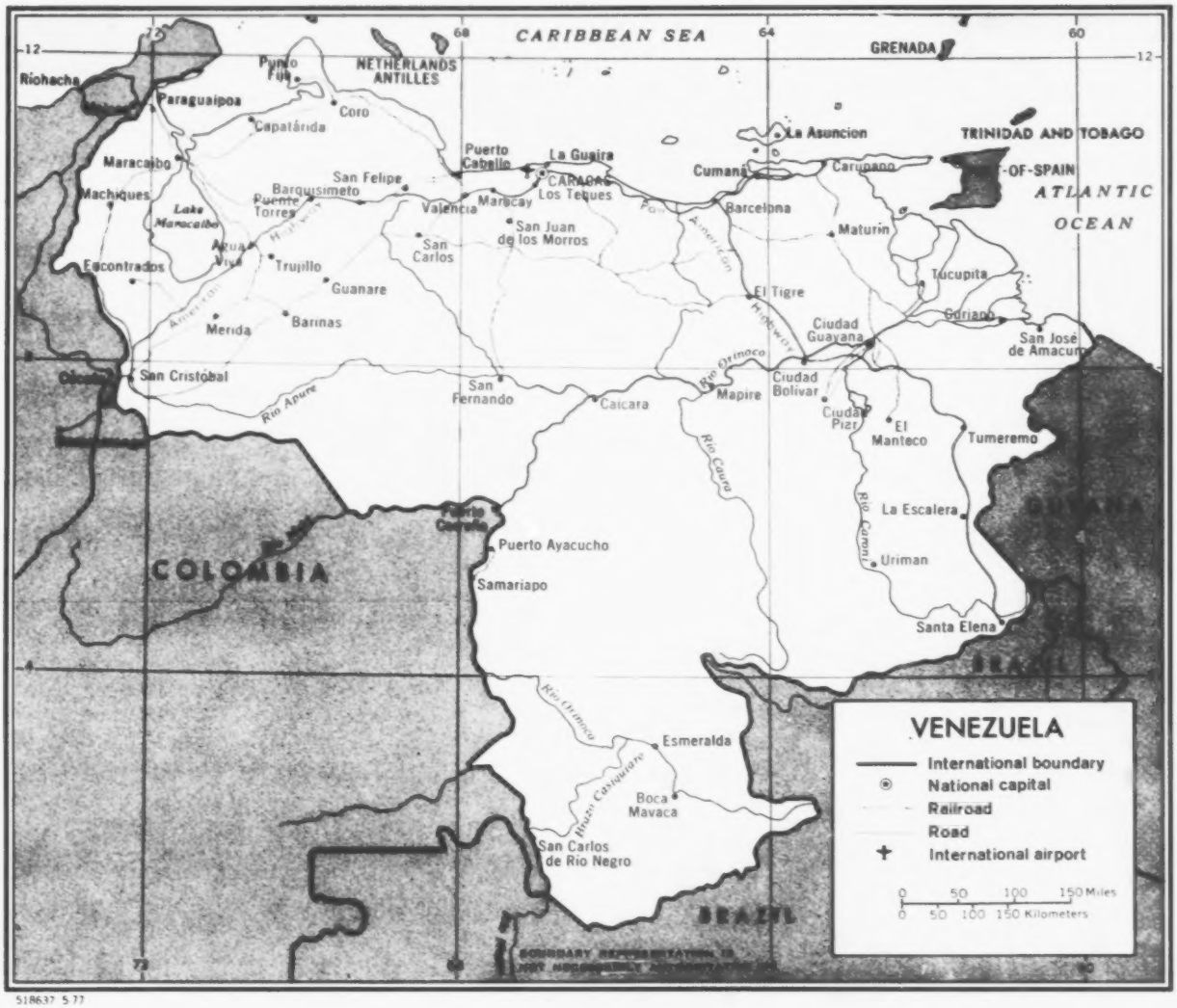


517831 9-75

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY
REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY

AREA: *72,172 sq mi 186,926 sq km*
POPULATION: *3,000,000 (est'd for July '86)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Montevideo (1,325,000 est'd 1982)*
GNP: *US$2,470 per capita, 1983*



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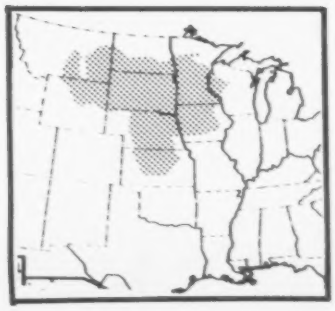

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA
REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA

AREA: *352,143 sq mi 912,050 sq km*
POPULATION: *17,800,000 (est'd for July '86)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Caracas*
(3,000,000 est'd 1982 for metro area)
GNP: *US$3,830 per capita, 1983*

INDEX
Follows Table of Contents
At Front of Book